The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,328.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

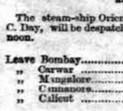
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,181 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

	Sept.		September.
Leave Bombay	14	Leave Galle	24
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Negapatam	24
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	27
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
		„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore	17		Oct.
„ Cochin	18	Arrive Galle	1
„ Tuticorin	20	Arrives Calcutta	3
„ Colombo	20		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

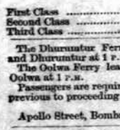
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	8
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	23	„ Bahrein	11
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
	Oct.	„ Muscat	16
„ Bushire	2	„ Guadur	18
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 p. m.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 11th September at 4 p. m.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, to Cutch, Mandvee, calling at VERAVUL and POREBUNDER.

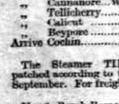
For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay ..... Saturday.	Leave	Cochin ..... Sunday.
„	Ratnagherry... Sunday.	„	Beypore ..... Monday.
„	Malwan ..... „	„	Calicut ..... „
„	Vingorla..... „	„	Tellicherry... Tuesday.
„	Goa..... Monday.	„	Cannanore... „
„	Carwar ..... „	„	Mangalore.. Wednesday
„	Coompta ..... „	„	Coompta ... Thursday.
„	Mangalore ... Tuesday.	„	Carwar ..... „
„	Cannanore.. Wednesday.	„	Goa..... „
„	Tellicherry ..... „	„	Vingorla.... Friday.
„	Calicut ..... „	„	Malwan ..... „
„	Beypore ..... „	„	Ratnagherry Saturday.
Arrive	Cochin..... Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay..... Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 6th Setember, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees. W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per MABEL, a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 38 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

Dean Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The next PRACTICE MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY Evening, at a quarter past 5 p.m.

Music for Practice.

"Farewell to the Forest".....Mendelssohn.
"The Winds Whistle Cold".....Bishop.

After Thursday, the 23rd instant, the Practices will be held on Wednesdays.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Hon. Secretaries.
ALFRED WAKE, }

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 18th, to WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, both days inclusive,) for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 7th September, 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 5th proximo, of PLOTS of GROUND at the Cotton Green at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each Plot should accompany the applications. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 5th idem.

2. Railway Sidings are shortly to be made through the Cotton Green.

3. Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th September, 1869.

FOR SALE, one liver colour young RETREIVER DOG; two young SKY TERRIER DOGS; and one young ENGLISH TERRIER DOG. Apply to CAPTAIN HOPPER, on board the ship Bolden Lawn, or to FRAMJEE DADABHOY & Co.

GRADY'S (S. G.) MANUAL of the MAHOMEDAN LAW of INHERITANCE and CONTRACT, for the use of Students..... Rs. 8 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Now Ready—Third Edition.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE ..... Rs. 16

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE—with Supplement, containing the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT ACT, 1869 ..... Rs. 18 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDIAN PENAL CODE and other Laws and Acts relating to the Criminal Courts of India, with Notes, Rulings, and Decisions of the High Court of Calcutta, by J. O'Kinealy, B. C. S..... Rs. 15

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICTIONARY of CIVIL ENGINEERING, Civil Mechanical, Military, and Naval, with Technical terms in French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Edited by Olver Byrne; with many Engravings, Division I., Octavo, Rs. 8-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BRANDE'S DICTIONARY of SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and ART; comprising the Definitions and Derivations of the Scientific Terms in general use, together with the History and Descriptions of the Scientific principles of nearly every branch of human knowledge.

New Edition, by W. T. Brande and G. W. Cox, M.A., 3 volumes, Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

URE'S DICTIONARY of ARTS, MANUFACTURES and MINES, containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice. Edited by Robert Hunt, F. R. S. Illustrated with nearly 2,000 Engravings on Wood. Sixth Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged, three vols., Rs. 60.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

TANNER'S PRACTICE of MEDICINE. Sixth Edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. Two Volumes. Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Second Edition—Now ready.

OPERATIONS of WAR EXPLAINED and ILLUSTRATED. By Colonel E. Bruce Hamley, C.B., &c., &c. Rs. 17-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

WHEELER'S (J. Talboy's) HISTORY of INDIA from the Earliest Ages. Vol. II.—The RAMAYANA and the BRAMANIC PERIOD. Rs. 13-4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS for CHILDREN.

AUNT LOUISA'S LONDON TOY BOOKS.

Containing six large Coloured Pictures, mounted on calico, titles as under :—

Hector the Dog	Life of a Doll
Frisky the Squirrel	Sing a Song of Sixpence
Edith & Milly's Housekeeping	Sea Side
The Robin's Christmas Eve	Country Pets
Robin Hood & his Merry Men	An Apple Pie
Pussy's London Life	Alphabet of Fruits
Railway A. B. C.	Nursery Rhymes
Childhood's Happy Hours	Proverbs of Solomon
Wonders of Providence	Joseph and his Brethren.

Each Rs. 1-4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,000 superfect of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.

LOWMOOR PLATES, ¼ and ½ inch thick.

PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ½ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.

Ditto	ditto	ditto No. 16 ditto.

CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.

ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Punmine Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date. —Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION. —The General Committee, assembled on the 7th August, 1869, have resolved that the KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION shall be OPENED on the 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Articles will be received for Exhibition up to the 15th September, 1869.

W. A. INGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 11th August, 1869.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Section CV of the Articles of Association of the above Company, the DIVIDEND due on the undernoted shares, for the year ending 31st May 1865, will, pursuant to a resolution passed this day by the Board of Directors, be FORFEITED unless claimed before the 30th instant :—

Nos. 47, 219, 233, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 441, 442, 754, 867.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, SPECIAL and ORDINARY TRAINS will leave the Marine Lines Station at 6-30, 8-30, 12-0 A.M.; 2-0, 4-0, 5-45, and 8-0 P.M., for BANDORA and intermediate Stations; and Bandora at 5-0, 7-30, 9-0, 10-0 A.M.; 1-0, 3-0, 7-0, and 9-0 P.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations.

J. B. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 1st September, 1869.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed, to the Estate of GEOFFREY ANDREW, late of South Newington, in England, a clerk in Holy Orders, deceased, who died at Bath, in the county of Somerset, on the 31st day of January, 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to THOMAS CANDY, a Major in H. M.'s Indian Army (Retired List), now at Poona, Creditors of said deceased are required to send in their Claims, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are required to pay or account for such debts, or property to the said Administrator within one month from this date.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1869. RIMMINGTON, HOARE, & LANGLEY,

Applicant's Proctors.

RE ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.—THIRD DIVIDENDS will be PAYABLE (as undernoted) at 23 Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th days of September instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz. :—On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

H. R. CORMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 1st September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD S. ROBBINS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & CO.'S (late SMITH, ELDER, & Co.'s) Calcutta Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. of London have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Calcutta, under the style of King, Hamilton, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. Anstruther & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by them from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney Charles Danks.

Calcutta, 1st September, 1869.

KING, HAMILTON, & Co.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above Notices, that they have taken Offices at No. 7, Hare Street, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London. All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received, and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-country for execution in Calcutta carefully attended to.

KING, HAMILTON, & Co., Agents, Calcutta.
Henry S. King & Co., (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

CONTRACT of LINSEED CAKE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LINSEED CAKE to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Cake must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 26,412 lbs. (English). Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

CONTRACT of BARLEY, &c.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BARLEY, &c., to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Barley must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, on the 25th of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 79,236 lbs. (English) also certain smaller quantities of Mutt, Bajree and Bran. Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

HAY CONTRACT.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the Town, viz. :—

	Daily lbs.
Boree Bunder	2,754
Grass Market	3,060
Grant Road	3,310
Camatecpoora	3,258
New Nagpada	1,389
Girgaum...	340
Chinchpoogly	340
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
Total lbs.	14·7 4

Tenders may be for the whole amount or for supply separately to different Stables

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer at Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. Government Resolution No. 1698, dated 7th July 1869, stating that Government will await the result of the inquiries referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 98, dated 24th June 1868.

2. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, soliciting a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000, to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees, for Native primary Education in the City of Bombay.

3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the Municipal Expenditure may be improved.

4. Letter from R. Aitken, Esq., dated 23rd August 1869, containing his explanation on a portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bench.

5. Petition from certain inhabitants of Beebee Jan Street on the subject of the introduction of lights into their Street.

6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, including therein Report on the Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th August, 1869.

TO C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esquire, CLERK to H. M.'s JUSTICES.

Sir,—I have the honour to notify, that it is my intention at the next Meeting of the Justices to move the following Resolution :—

"That the Municipal Act of 1865 having devolved on Justices of the Peace, resident in Bombay, various duties and responsibilities, the fulfilment of some of which by those Justices who hold Government appointments may be thought incompatible with their obligations towards Government, it is deserving the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council whether Government Officials should continue to be in the Commission of the Peace, or, if the due discharge of their official duties should require their being invested with the powers of Justices of the Peace, whether a ruling might not with advantage be promulgated distinctly relieving Government Officials, when in Bombay, of all duties and responsibilities as resident Justices, in connection with the Municipality of the City."

Yours obediently, E. PRATT.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunsberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints: See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Mowsell Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mello v.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 20 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842;

and in Bordeaux and London 1815.*

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup".....at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.
5 Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

MESSRS. TOD, HEATLY and Co.—The undersigned (Agents for the above celebrated House) have on hand a full assortment of WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS at moderate prices.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (Ld.)
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1869.

Super-royal quarto, 109 Plates, pp. 250, Price in India, Rs. 60.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Sparks, Moline, & Co., in excellent condition, just landed,

Quarts—4 dozen 1 cask.....Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints—6 dozen 1 cask..... „ 3-8 „

Apply to CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen...
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colabas at Rs. 1,665 for cash, and Bank of Bombay Reserved Issues at Rs. 195.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1655
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1015
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	660
18,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1225
(5,000	2,000	1,900	Nil	Port Canning	255

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225

CALCUTTA.—2ND SEPTEMBER 1869.

Government Securities.—The 4 per cents. were in better demand and obtained slightly advanced rates, viz. 94-6, 94-8 and 94-10 or 5-10 to 5-6 discount. Some 5 per cents. of 1866-67 sold at Rs. 103-8. A good amount of 5½ per cents. were bought, by 4 or 5 parties, at Rs. 113-4; this paper is getting scarce in the market.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day:—

Simla Bank shares, at Rs. 560, exclusive of the dividend.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 192, exclusive of the dividend.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 490.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 3½.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, are now quoted inclusive of the Call of Rs. 100, due on 1st September. The sales to-day were at Rs. 377½ to 375 per share.—*Englishman.*

(FROM L. W. TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, SEPT. 3.)

The home surprise of the week is the downward progress in the price of Cotton, and the sudden further decline in the value of Bengal Silk, both very serious items of intelligence. Here a steady business in the export staples goes on from week to week, only limited by the small supply of all the staples, Jute excepted. It may be affirmed that the oldest merchants in the city cannot remember the time when the stocks of country produce stored in the Calcutta bazaars were so reduced as they have been all this year; in fact, the bazaars have been almost quite bare of stocks throughout all the season, *i.e.*, the country produce has been sold daily on its arrival by Railway from the interior, a new feature in the export trade of the port.

FREIGHTS.—An advance of 2s. 6d. a ton has been established during the week, but shippers have yielded most unwillingly, hence it is not improbable that the rates will again recede to last week's quotations; it is true that ships, are looking for a fruther advance, but this is only a hope that they have got of never being satisfied, no matter what the rates are.

To-day's quotations are :—	For London.	For Liverpool.
Cotton per ton of 52 cubic feet	£2 12 6	£2 12 6
Jute, ,, ,, ,,	£2 10 0	£2 7 6
Indigo ,, ,, ,,	none.	none.
Lac & Tea ,, ,, ,,	£2 12 6	£2 0 0
Linseed ,, 20 cwts.	£2 10 0	£2 5 0
Rapeseed ,, ,, ,,	£2 15 0	£2 2 6
Rice ,, ,, ,,	£1 0 0	£0 10 0
Sugar ,, ,, ,,	£0 15 0	£0 10 0
Saltpetre ,, ,, ,,	£0 15 0	£0 10 0
Hides ,, 42 ,,	£2 12 6	£2 0 0

For Dundee direct:—Another charter has been effected at 2s. 12-6 for Jute, a Colonial ship. £3 is still the rate for iron ship.

For America:—Linseed and Measurement goods $10½ to 11 f o 1st class iron ships.

EXCHANGE.—The rates have ruled easier all the week, and close as 1d. under last Friday's quotations.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—

Bank Bills 1s. 11⅞d.—1st Class Credits, 1s. 11⅞d.—Documents, 2s.

INDIGO.—There is very little to add of importance with regard to the new crop. From Lower and Central Provinces accounts continue unfavorable in consequence of the dry weather. From Lower Bengal, there is no change. In the Doab accounts from some districts are good, but others are suffering from want of rain. Great apprehensions are felt in many districts with regard to the 1870-71 crop, in consequence of the extreme dryness of the present season, but they may yet be relieved by a heavy and early downfall of rain.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 30th August, compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund	Rs.	2,655 0	0 decrease.
Ty. Balance at Hd. Office	,,	43,034 13	9 decrease.
,, ,, Branches	,,	5,00,496 7	4 decrease.
Other Deposits	,,	1,25,841 0	0 decrease.
Bank Post Bills	,,	70,533 3	6 increase.
Sundries	,,	99,247 15	9 decrease.

ASSETS.

Loans on Govt. Securities	Rs.	36,092 0	0 decrease.
Accts. of Credit on do.	,,	41,429 2	1 decrease.
Mercantile Discounts	,,	4,67,139 4	3 increase.
Bals. with other Banks	,,	1,41,405 11	0 decrease.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	,,	2,87,956 7	0 decrease.
Branches	,,	7,41,398 11	8 decrease.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Glasspoole, Major, 25th Regiment, on duty, from Dhoolia.
Merriman, Captan, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
LeMessurier, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Gore, Major, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Starkey, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Turner, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Westmacott, Major, 1st Cavalry H. C., to Aurungabad.
Stuart, Captain, Colaba Sanitarium, on leave, to Poona.
Yea, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Creagh, Ensign, 95th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deolalee,

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 6th September, 1869.

The following temporary arrangement is made on the Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Captain C. E. Stack, Cadre, 1st Cavalry, to officiate as Persian interpreter and as Aide-de-Camp in addition.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 430 of 11th May last, para 1, it is notified that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened on the 17th instant, and that the Assault of Arms will take place on the 23rd and 24th instant.

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

3rd Regt. N. I.—Jamedar Shaik Cassim to be Native Adjutant with effect from the 31st August, vice Dhoudoo Ghawra, promoted.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 31.)

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. H. G. Turner, Acting Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, privilege leave for twenty-five days from the 20th instant.

Mr. A. M. MacGregor, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madura, for three months, on medical certificate.

Captain A. DeC. Scott, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer of the 2nd grade, two weeks' privilege leave from the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments and transfers :—

Mr. S. R. Locke, 2nd Class Deputy Collector in charge of the Tinnevelly Treasury, to be 1st Class Deputy Collector, vice A. Sesheiya Sastri, promoted.

Mr. John Ball, 4th Class Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department in South Canara, to be 3rd Class Deputy Collector.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Alfred Trimnell, to act as Zillah Surgeon of Tellicherry until further orders—to have effect from the 13th June 1869.

Mr. Harry Thornton Ross, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Forster Brockman, to officiate as Ophthalmic Surgeon of the General Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology in the Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon Chipperfield on leave, or until further orders.

The Chief Secretary has granted Mr. R. Upshon, Registrar in the Public, &c., Departments of the Secretariat, one month's sick leave from the 16th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major P. Salter, of the Staff Corps, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Chicacole, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Prichard, who is relieved at his own request.

Colonel Sir A. T. Wilde, K. C. B., C. S. I., of the Staff Corps, Officiating Military Secretary to Government, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days from 14th September 1869, or date of departure.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major B. F. Heysham, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Captain W. Ranson, of the European Veterans, is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank, from the date of departure from Madras of the 2nd P. and O. Company's steamer in September 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH SEPTEMBER

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Chaes	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8-0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Sept. 4.
	H. R. Cooper	Dickson	Moulmein, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Baroda (s)	Fentiman	Aden and Suez.
	Zebra	Stephen	Rangoon.
	Mariaban (s)	Hibbert	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Mayaram Dayaram, to Singapore.
Ship Khodabux, to Calcutta.
Steamer Van, to Penang and Singapore.
Steamer Tilly, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 2 Jamsetjee Cursetjee
Bettiebloy

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 31 Ethiopia (s) ..... McCallum ..... Calcutta.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., " to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D. — Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blanety, Esq. — W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd. — J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq. — A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq. — N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq. — G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson. — James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture. — Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition. — Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic. — Algebra and Euclid.
History. — Latin.
Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD. Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRESTON—September 7th, the wife of Mr. David Preston, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

DEATH.

IRVINE—September 7th, at the residence of his son, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Mr. James Irvine, Sen., aged 67 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

AYRES—McKENZIE—September 2nd, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Dr. Philip B. C. Ayres, to Emily Maud, only daughter of Captain Edward McKenzie, R.N.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1869.

THE possibilities that are involved in the opening of the Suez Canal for steamers able to run direct from Europe to India by that route continue to excite attention in commercial circles. Probably the patching up of the permanent quarrel between the Viceroy, who wants to be independent, and the Sultan, who naturally objects to the loss of a rich dependency, will not dim the brilliancy of the future as it pictures itself on the commercial retina. It is not unlikely that the Great Powers would take steps to prevent a war in which the Sultan and his lively vassal figured as antagonists from interrupting transit by the new waterway; but a war among the Great Powers for Egypt itself, not at all improbable should the Sultan and Viceroy come to blows, would put a complete stop to the navigation of the canal. When dreaming of the future, mercantile men are bound in prudence to consider the contingency of a conflict; and the failure of the semi-official or obscurely official attempts to get the canal labelled "neutral," can only be regarded in the light of a warning to the ultra hopeful. Unless the world is going to become suddenly moral all over it is next to impossible that one of two things will not ultimately happen—either Egypt and the canal will be neutral, right of way being stipulated in time of war as well as peace for all who can avail themselves of it, or there must be a stiff fight to settle the question of right of way. These considerations pertain to the dark side of the picture; yet neither men of commerce nor men of politics can prudently omit to take them into account. At present on the surface all is roseate in hue. There is the canal—the glory of enterprising France. Assurances flow in from all sides telling the world that it will be ready, if not in October, at least on some comparatively early day. We are not going to doubt them. At news thereof the maritime folk of the Mediterranean prick up their ears, congratulate each other, dream over projects, see, in the near future, endless lines of steamers competing for business with the "golden East," and contemplate, with satisfaction, long processions of merchandize, moving up from their quays for transport inland over whole continents. Marseilles is evidently all alive with eagerness. A seaport and trading city since the flood, shall we say, Marseilles rejoices in the prospect of more maritime work. The words of M. Siegfried on the importance of Bombay as the best port in India for commerce, have not fallen upon stony ground. Marseilles notes, with liveliness, and, we are happy to add without jealousy, the stir in other and alien Mediterranean seaboard cities. They were her rivals, some of them in the antique world and actively so in the Middle Ages, and she may be sure that Italy, the Levant, the Austrian Adriatic, and Syria will be her rivals still. English observers keenly note the increase of overland traffic, and point especially to the increase in the piles of cotton bales that go overland from here to Trieste. But, while they are of opinion that the Illyrian port will take all the German trade in the staple of Western India, they do not seem to know that two-thirds of the cotton passing through Trieste is for the looms and spindles of Russia. Independently of cotton, providing the canal answers, products equally and more valuable and less bulky are certain to rush across the Isthmus—gold and tea and silk and precious stones. Every continental State, with a seaboard of any pretensions, is certain to cut in for a share of eastern trade, not only with India, but with China, Japan and Australia. And this is exactly what is foreseen. Already the commercial men are stimulated to establish more agencies in the cities of the East, notably in Bombay; and, although we have a practical monopoly of trade by virtue of long standing, a vast marine, old connexions, yet our merchants must not sleep over their advantages or suppose that they will be unchallenged by energetic rivals. The *Shipping Gazette* draws emphatic attention to the rapid growth of overland trade, and the rising tendency to make consignments direct, instead of sending them through England. In banks, in steam companies, in business agencies of all sorts there is a clear prospect of close competition. The fact that large shipments of coal have been made to the eastern ports to meet the wants of steamers to be engaged in the new trade, may represent a mere speculation, but it is far more likely that the preparation is based on something more solid. Happily the East can bear a vast amount of new enterprise, and so far as Bombay is concerned the augmentation of traffic to and through her capacious port can only be productive of material advantages. Whatever may happen we have no doubt that the merchants of Britain will secure an ample share of all fresh trade that may spring up, and do more than hold their own. But they must take to heart the fact that the Suez Canal, if it means increased facilities, means also sleepless competition.

Not altogether so remote from the Suez Canal as it looks is the reported visit of an American agent from the Mississippi States to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. His objects were twofold. He wants a direct trade, both import and export, between the Southern States of the Union and England. This is but the revival of an old agitation which, however, had become very active just before the outbreak of the Secession War. The Slave States mourned, and mourned in vain, over their dependence on the friendly port of New York which swallowed, and still swallows, the bulk of the import trade; and they tried to induce British shipowners and merchants to send cargoes direct to New Orleans, Norfolk, and Charleston in exchange for cotton. The bonds could not then be broken, and until the South is changed, will not be broken now. But the agent from the Mississippi planters shows a mode of facilitating the change—his remedy is immigration. Why will not Irish and German emigrants go into the South? Why will not capital hasten to its fertile fields? Why not rush thither and grow cotton on the unexhausted acres of Texas and Arkansas? The aim, of course, is to restore the prosperity of the South, and it is a praiseworthy aim. The Southern Americans dread Chinese, who are to go in, however, in scores of thousands, and they foresee the extinction of the coloured race, now mixed white and black blood, at some not very distant day. Upon the supply of labour depends the supply of cotton, and upon the supply of cotton from America depends the price of cotton grown in Western India, and, indirectly, the quantity shipped for transport to Europe through the Suez Canal. Now we are morally certain that the Southern planters will not allow themselves to be beaten. They have the soil, the climate, in many places endurable by labouring Europeans, and the energy, and if love enables the lover to "find out the way," gain will enable or stimulate the planter to find out the way also. The mere bringing in of Chinese coolies, repulsive to many, especially the politicians, is a sign that the means required to restore Southern prosperity, whatever they are, will be taken. Sooner or later the South will bloom again with cotton at the flowering season, and ships, crammed full of bales, will set forth across the waters. But on the other hand, India may find consolation in the undoubted fact that all the world means to manufacture piece-goods, and that consequently if the price is not kept up at the present rate by the concurrent growth of demand with supply, there will always be a good market for the raw produce of the second cotton-producing country in the world. Whether cheaper priced cotton will be able to bear Suez Canal rates will depend partly on the rates and partly on the demand; but should the canal open and remain open and passable, we may be sure that a good deal of Indian cotton will persist in hastening through to the continental if not to the home ports. And even if cotton does not go through, other merchandize will. It would never do, whatever Manchester may say, to press the cultivation of cotton on the ryot beyond the extent compatible with the necessities of India herself. We must not breed famines by discouraging the growth of food crops. The Government itself will soon see that no attempt must be made to transgress the natural proportion, whatever that may be, and if left to itself it determines itself between cotton fields and food growing lands. With this qualification, and bearing in mind the political exigencies it may stimulate, we may look with equanimity on the opening of the canal and the prospects of our general trade, as well as that dependent on cotton. In the markets of the future, India will be well able to hold her own.

WE give insertion elsewhere to a long letter of Mr. E. Pratt's, addressed to the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace. After what has happened to him lately we are willing that Mr. Pratt should have his say, but we must not be understood to approve of the spirit or object of his letter, which, for more reasons than its length, we publish reluctantly.

CAPTAIN A. J. WAKE, R. A., has been appointed inspector of the small arms ammunition factory in this presidency.

CAPTAIN C. E. STACK, 1st Cavalry, has, as a temporary arrangement, been appointed to officiate as Persian interpreter and as aide-de-camp in addition to His Excellency the Honourable Sir Augustus Spencer, K. C. B.

WE regret to learn, from our Kurrachee correspondent, that Captain Gillespie, of the Staff Corps, deputy collector and magistrate of Sehwan, has been relieved from his civil appointment by the Commissioner in Sind, and made over to the military authorities, with a view to their investigating a charge against him, of committing an outrage on a native girl between 11 and 12 years of age, in consequence of which the girl died. Captain Gillespie has been placed by Brigadier-General Forbes in close arrest, and under the surveillance of a European guard. A military court of inquiry assembled at Kurrachee on the 1st instant, under the presidency of Colonel Woolcombe, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, to investigate the case. Some official correspondence in reference to this painful matter will be found in another column.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL MCCLEVERTY is said by a Madras contemporary to be seriously indisposed and likely to be obliged to remain on the Hills until the end of next month.

A CRICKET match between the Nagpore eleven and the Kamptee team came off on August 30, and the former, as usual, were victorious.—*Central India Times.*

MR. NOBLE, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Cotton Commissioner, has been appointed to superintend experiments in cotton cultivation at Hingunghat and elsewhere.—*Central India Times.*

COLONEL LIONEL DUNSTERVILLE, Collector of Shikarpoor, has, we observe, nominated Mr. Henry Frederick Brayson (late accountant of the Kurrachee branch of the Punjaub Bank) to be head accountant of the Treasury Office.

MAJOR C. POLLARD, Chief Engineer Central Provinces, has been transferred to the Punjab. It is very probable that Colonel Haig, Chief Engineer, Godavery Navigation Works, will succeed Major Pollard.—*Central India Times.*

THERE is every reason to believe that the railway from Chanda to the nearest point on the G. I. P. line will very soon be set on foot, as we understand that arrangements for the organisation of a powerful staff of experienced engineers are now on the *tapis*.—*Central India Times.*

IN a recent issue we copied an account from a home newspaper of a man, apparently blind and in distress, who told a London magistrate, on being brought before him, that he had served in the 16th Lancers now stationed at Bangalore. We learn from a paragraph in a Bangalore paper that no such man as Johnson has been sent home from the Lancers, and that his tale must have been a fabrication.

IT appears that in alluding to the Maharajah of Vizianagram's intention of not being present in Calcutta on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's expected visit to that presidency, the "Madras Times" was mistaken as the real reason of H. H.'s decision. The usual salutes on arrival at and departure from Calcutta have been conceded to him, but the Maharajah has not yet been declared entitled to the durbar salute, whenever he has occasion to visit the Viceroy officially.

THE undermentioned officers stationed in Sind have obtained leave of absence :—Captain F. G. Jackson, 21st Fusiliers, from 16th August to 15th September, to remain at Clifton, on medical certificate. Lieutenant H. French, 29th Regiment N. I., from 13th August to 12th September, to proceed to Ghisree, on medical certificate. Assistant Surgeon J. D. Crowe, 21st Fusiliers, from the 16th August to 14th September, to proceed to Ghisree, on medical certificate.

THE "Sind News" stated on the 30th ultimo that the preliminary enquiry into the case of Mr. Barron, late head clerk of the Political Superintendent's Office, Jacobabad, had terminated, and that he would be sent down this month to stand his trial at Bombay. The "Sindian," however, says it has the best authority for contradicting this statement, for up to the 2nd instant no such enquiry had commenced. "The reason for this delay is not very apparent, (adds the 'Sindian,') but it would certainly be better for all parties, but particularly for the accused, that immediate measures be adopted to bring the matter to a clear issue."

THE interest occasioned by the reported existence of the Thunder seems not to have abated. The official statements made by the Marine authorities are regarded as belonging to the order of stories that should be told "to the marines." Bankshall, however, is evidently trying to win a reputation, as one expedition has been sent down this week, and another has either gone, or is about to proceed, in the search. But whether it is really going in search of the Thunder, or to look after the other expedition, we are unable to say. We believe some straw, or something of the kind, has been washed on one of the islands near Channel Creek, and the authorities are after it to show their vigilance.—*Indian Daily News.*

A CALCUTTA contemporary publishes the circular issued by the Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, as to the holding of another International Exhibition in 1871. It appears from the circular that the proposed Exhibition will differ considerably from those previously held, especially in the fact that no medals or certificates will be given. It is proposed also to be the first of a series of "Annual International Exhibitions of selected works of fine and industrial art," and permanent buildings have already been commenced near the arcades of the Royal Horticultural Gardens. Another innovation is that before any article can be admitted a certificate from competent judges must be obtained that it is of sufficient excellence to be worthy of exhibition. The reports of the jurors are to be published within one month of the opening of the Exhibition. The Calcutta paper supposes that Baron Dowleans will be again entrusted with the collection of articles in India.

A STRAY LONDON LETTER.

THE following letter—not from our usual correspondent—was intended for the mail of the 6th August. It contains some allusions that our readers may still find interesting, to the memorable part Mr. Gladstone has played in the great question of the Session now over. The somewhat truculent scandal with which the letter concludes seems to have been a good deal talked about in London :—

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.

. . . On Monday Mr. Gladstone, after a considerable absence from the House of Commons, due to severe prostration and diarrhœa, brought on by excessive work and an anxiety proportioned to the magnitude of the task he has had to perform, appeared for the first time in his seat and was welcomed by long protracted cheering. All people know in a general way that the office of Prime Minister is no sinecure. But not one man in a thousand realizes the prodigious strain which the position of Prime Minister involves in the English House of Commons, now that the phase of "thankful rest" is over. Day by day, and night by night, Mr. Gladstone has sat in the House of Commons from one end of the Session to the other, attending closely to everything. I shall never forget on the last night of the debate, upon the second reading of the Irish Bill, watching Mr. Gladstone on the Treasury Bench. He sat there, without leaving his place for more than one short half hour, from four in the afternoon to one o'clock the next morning. The debate had been tedious in the extreme, owing to the constant iteration of arguments constantly refuted, and refuted long ago. Every one was worn out,—certainly Mr. Gladstone looked tired enough, as he lay back pale and listless, half-reclining on the bench. At one o'clock his turn came. He sprang up as fresh as if he were getting up at eight o'clock in the morning after a long night's rest. Before he had finished four sentences the whole smoke of the debate had rolled away, and the field of discussion lay before the audience perfectly clear, defined, and mapped out. It would be impossible to give those who were not present an idea of the razorlike freshness of his analysis, the calm and brilliant statement of the opposite arguments and his own, the lucid beauty of his style, the sonorous ease and repose of his musical voice contrasting so pleasingly with the anxious staccato of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who had preceded him—these features, which all London would allow that I have not overpainted, were calculated to create the impression of an astonishing vigour, both of body and mind. And this was no solitary occasion. Night after night, during hours ranging between four in the afternoon and three in the morning, Mr. Gladstone has been at his post—ready at a moment's notice to defend the obstrusest detail of a bill, about the workmanship of which—whatever friends or foes may find to say as to its principle—there has been only one opinion—that nothing more perfect as a piece of legislation has been before the House of Commons in the memory of man. Its intricacy was only equalled by its simplicity—and its simplicity was only due to the clean and clear purpose throughout. And in this, I am writing only the acknowledged opinion of 99 authorities in 100. What was particularly remarked was the extraordinary ease with which Mr. Gladstone dealt with the innumerable details and complications of the bill—and the firmness and delicacy with which he handled every situation. All the accusations that used to be brought against his temper have disappeared, and his uniform courtesy admitted on all hands. Indeed, after being called the promoter of a policy of "thieves" and "robbers" in the House of Lords, and having said nothing more in return than that they seemed like "men in a balloon," he condescended after his victory to apologise for having said even that. But what irritated the leading Liberals almost beyond description was his speaking of the "deference which we all owe to the House of Lords." Considering that the House of Lords had shown the most abject irresolution, spite, and absence of all dignity, which any legislative assembly could show, and considering, too, that they had without apology called the majority of the House of Commons in their public debates a parcel of "thieves" and "robbers" (those were Lord Harrowby's own words), it was hard even for the warmest of Mr. Gladstone's admirers to stomach the humiliation of being told in the midst of their triumph that they owed deference to people who called them pick-pockets, and behaved like knaves, bolting their principles, and crying out for more cash. However, as people say, the British Nation dislikes "rigidity" in business—and so even Mr. Gladstone's apology may go to the credit side of his political account.

London is tired out. This has been one of the most tiring sessions and seasons on record. Whether it was the heat, or the general electricity, which made Lord Carington waylay Mr. Grenville Murray on the steps of the Conservative Club and assault him, for having, as Lord Carington alleged, written, or caused to be written, "Coachington Lord Jarvey" in the *Queen's Messenger*, a new paper written on antiquated principles of scurrilous hatred and livid malice, I cannot say. But Lord Carington is a nice young man, fair in face, and free with his fists. You know the gossip that flies about London like clouds in a summer sky no bigger than a penny balloon. One of them was, last summer, that Carington had an encounter with Prince Alfred in the chambers of a well-known actress, no other in fact than Mademoiselle Schneider, who having only the other day had the good luck to catch fire and roll nearly naked on the boards at St. James', has been at once translated as a Saint into the British Martyrology. Be that as it may, Lord Carington last year was said to have been extremely well received by this exalted personage—favourite alike of emperors, kings, princes, peers, potboys,—and one fine day about the witching hour of midnight, when the night is black and costumes white, Prince Alfred, with that fine flavour of cosmopolitan liberality which seems peculiar to his nature, and travel has not contracted, sauntered in and apparently seemed to think that as two are company and three are not, he and the *virtuosa* were enough to make a *quorum*. Lord Carington, however, was, it is said, of another opinion, and the consequence was the extrusion of royalty into Duke Street, amid shrieks of laughter on the part of a lady more accustomed to cause laughter than to laugh herself. This of course is only the story. But it is believed. When, therefore, Lord Carington came forward in a new character, but of the same type, public attention was agreeably tickled. When it was known that Mr. Grenville Murray, the defendant, was no less an illustrious person than the Roving Englishman of the days of the Crimea, the relentless satirist of the great Ritchee', the redoubtable and bitter enemy of Mr. Bidwell and all Foreign Office Agents, the *bête noire* of the Foreign Office itself, public opinion put on its spectacles, and prepared to look into a very pretty scandal. You already have all the materials before you. But I thought you would like to know something about the persons themselves.

THE KURRACHEE MARKETS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE latest telegraphic advices from Liverpool and Manchester are anything but favourable. The markets, it is reported, evince little or no activity, and prices indicate a downward tendency. The day before yesterday, Fair Dhollera Cotton was quoted in Liverpool at 10½d. per lb. On the 27th of last month, Manchester quotations stood as follows :—8½lbs. Shirtings, 11s. 7½d., and 7lbs. 9s. 10½d. per piece; 3lbs. Madapollams 4s. 4½d., Jacconets 4s. 3d., and Mulls 4s. 4½d. per piece; and 40's Twist 1s. 5½d. per lb. During the earlier portions of the month under notice, our Import Market was in a highly satisfactory condition, and an excellent business was done at advanced quotations, but lately the unfavourable accounts received from home have had a depressing influence, and checked transactions. In Grey Shirtings the following sales have been effected :—Fine makes, in 39 in. 5½lbs., 240 pieces at Rs. 4-8-0; in 6lbs., 150 pieces at Rs. 5-2-0 to Rs. 5-4-0; in 6½lbs., 1,000 pieces at Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 5-10-0, 2,200 pieces at Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 5-15-0, and 1,000 pieces at Rs. 6-1-0 to Rs. 6-2-6; in 7½lbs., 500 pieces at Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-13-0; in 8½lbs., 3,000 pieces at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-4-0, 3,900 pieces at Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-6-0; in 8lbs. 10-12 oz., 4,250 pieces at Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 8-13-0 per piece. Long Cloths have been in fair inquiry, and the following transactions have been reported :—250 pieces, 8½lbs., at Rs. 5-15-6; 250 pieces, 8lbs., at Rs. 5-10-0; 250 pieces, 7½lbs., at Rs. 5-4-3; and 250 pieces, 36 in. 7lbs., at Rs. 4-14-9 per piece. Only a quiet business has been done in T Cloths. The sales in Madapollams consisted of 1,000 pieces, 2½ lbs., at Rs. 2-7-0; 1,000 pieces, 2½ lbs., at Rs. 2-9-0, and 6,100 pieces, 3 lbs., at Rs. 2-10-6 to Rs. 2-12-6 per piece. There is nothing to report in respect to Printers, and stocks are said to be limited. White Figured Shirtings and Turkey Red Cambrics are both dull of sale. Twills have been en

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM SIND.

APPENDED is an official statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign external ports during the month of August 1869:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs. 191,664 39,984 591,060	Rupees. 77,800 15,100 1,96,250	Delhi ..... Summer Cloud ..... Glenoce	Liverpool. Hongkong. London.
822,728 lbs. or 1,985 candies. and 228 lbs.	2,89,150		

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund, 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 6TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 30th August, to 9 A.M. Monday, 6th September 1869.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. Month of August and September 1869. Mon. 30.	Tue. 31.	Wed. 1.	Thurs. 2.	Fri. 3.	Satur. 4.	Sun. 5.	Total for the week.	Fall of Rain from 1st January 1869.
Phase of the Moon.	○								
Observatory, Colaba.	3·37	2·84	1·84	·31	·01	1·95	·04	10·36	69.53
Town Hall (Gauge No. I	7·09	5·38	·10	·10	1·31	1·07	·15	15·14	24·56
" " No. II	6·96	5·35	·12	·10	1·31	1·07	·09	15·00	21·94
" " No. III	7·34	5·71	·14	·10	1·32	1·28	·07	16·61	18·61
European General Hospital, Fort George	8·28	9·57	·13	·22	1·41	·20	·07	21·37	104·38
Esplanade Hose., 21st N. I.	7·37	5·29	·24	·17	1·56	·97	·15	15·75	75·35
Byculla J. J. Hos.	6·23	9·99	1·31	·20	1·92	·93	·56	20·81	91·7

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

The registration of rain-fall at the Town Hall by gauge NOS. I., II. and III. commenced respectively from the 2nd, 9th and 16th August 1869.

G. W. TERRY,
Acting Secretary and Curator G. C. Museum.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 42 cents.

GARWAR, 7th, 9-40 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 30·03, rainfall 12 cents.

CANNANORE, 7th, 7-10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·970, rainfall 9 cents.

TUTICORIN, 7th, 6-10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, ther mometer 86, barometer 29·96.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th, 12 noon.—Cable communication imperfect between Bushire and Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 6:h September, via Russia 16th August.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 30th Aug. and 1st Sept.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 44	0 25
" Calcutta	17 28	3 28
" Madras	9 25	9 8

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Ramdhen, from Sorabjee, (Hongkong, through Galle.)

For G. Wyatt, from S. W. Wyatt, Calcutta.

For Cursetjee, from Ardasar, Calcutta.

For Abdool Kuzzackire, from Calicut, Virchund.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Observing that it is contemplated to form a committee of policy-holders of the Albert Insurance Society in Bombay, I am desired, through the medium of your columns, to ask that such committee will place themselves in communication with the committee here, in order to insure unity of action if possible.

Every information that we possess will be freely placed at their disposal.—Yours faithfully,

F. F. WYMAN, Honorary Secretary.

Hare Street, Calcutta, 2nd September.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—6TH SEPT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

RE ABDOOLALLY SOOLTANALLY.

THE liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,075, there being no assets whatever. The insolvent, in answers given to the court, admitted that he spent a large sum for his marriage although he had no money of his own. His discharge was adjourned for three months, without protection.

RE SOOBYAH CHUNNAYA.

The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 6,434, his bad assets being Rs. 901. His own admissions showed that he commenced business with a capital of Rs. 2,000, and that within a short period he ran into debt to the extent of upwards of Rs. 22,000 without any reasonable expectation of being able to repay. The Commissioner adjourned his discharge for two months, without protection.

RE HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED SHARIFF.

Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the insolvent's application for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Ferguson said that the man's petition was sometime ago dismissed by Mr. Justice Westropp, as Commissioner, for criminal misappropriation of his master's property. An application was subsequently made in chambers for leave to file a fresh petition, when the same learned Judge rejected it, and the insolvent was ordered to be imprisoned at the suit of the opposing creditor. Insolvent had been in jail for a month, and this was his third attempt to file a petition. The Commissioner saw no reason why the applicant's petition, after it had been rejected, should be received, nor any ground for interfering with Mr. Justice Westropp's order. The application was therefore refused.

RE HAJEE BUKHUS.

Mr. Starling appeared for an opposing creditor. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,738, there being no assets whatever. The opposition was based on the grounds of concealment of property and concealment of books. The Commissioner, on a review of the evidence in the case, was of opinion that the latter ground of opposition was fairly established, and sentenced the insolvent to three months' imprisonment on the criminal side of the jail.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to the undermentioned insolvents:—Hurjeewun Khemjee, liabilities Rs. 16,824, no assets. Bhasker Munchoree, liabilities Rs. 440. Syed Mudutally, liabilities Rs. 1,314. Abba Aboo, liabilities Rs. 2,828. Sewram Pandoo, liabilities Rs. 333. Manockjee Hormusjee, liabilities Rs. 7,226. Byramjee Bomanjee, liabilities Rs. 587. Muccajee wullud Meeraz Bhugwan, liabilities Rs. 1,460, bad assets Rs. 100. Gumna Tulla, liabilities Rs. 3,881. Kesserbaee, widow, liabilities Rs. 3,087. Fuckeerkhan Ahmedkhan, liabilities Rs. 1,618, bad assets Rs. 412. Salar Mahomed Hajee Ookurda, liabilities Rs. 6,033. Wullee Hassum, liabilities Rs. 2,397. Cumroodin Ahmedkhan Pathan, liabilities Rs. 5,846; and others.

FORT POLICE COURT.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—James Gough, a seaman of the ship West Riding, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The magistrate advised the prisoner to go on board, and on his agreeing to do so, he was ordered to be sent on board accordingly.

THEFT.—Sidoo Hajee, a reputed thief, was charged with stealing a copper vessel and a quantity of ghee belonging to Adamjee Buxsbhoy. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before R. H. STOWELL, Esq.)

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Anna Janieson, a native Christian, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, on a charge of fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, six rupees belonging to Thowjee Raghoo.

THEFTS.—Appa Pandoo was charged with stealing a ball of cotton yarn, belonging to Ruttonjee Manockjee, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Bhowana Jusea was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing two pieces of long cloth and a piece of turban cloth the property of Premjee Soukoo.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

IN the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866 when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, now being heard in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, the claim is for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) are counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

THIRTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY.

Having addressed the Court for three days, in opening the case for the defence and replying to numerous questions by the learned Judges,

The Advocate General concluded his address as follows:—To sum up, my Lords, our case is that we never agreed to support Premchund Roychund at all hazards, nor even did the most reasonable of the Bank of Bombay directors agree to do so. That was only to be done on the most ample tangible security being guaranteed. To suppose that the meeting had any other intention in their minds is to suppose that they did the most silly, useless, dangerous, and mischievous thing they could do. They knew that Premchund Roychund was deeply involved at that time. He was nearly a quarter of a million in debt to the Bank of Bombay, and what earthly good would it do the bank or the commercial community if he was to get a quarter of a million more without security? It would only aggravate the mischief it was intended to avoid. We differ, as your Lordships will find by the evidence we will adduce in the witness-box, from the views of our learned friend's client about some particulars in the agreement. My learned friend says our case,—though I do not know why he should arrive at any conclusion on the point before he has heard our evidence—he says our case is full of doubts, admissions, and hesitations, but I think that remark more directly characterises the recollections of his own witnesses. This is a peculiar case. Your Lordships will have the evidence of witnesses of equal respectability put before you, stating what the witnesses remember as having taken place at the meeting three years ago, and it is not imputed to any of them that they are speaking untruths. Some of them may be more random speakers than others, some may show less care and caution than others, but their respectability, I think, your Lordships will find very much on a par, and the Court has to divine from the recollections of these nine gentlemen the contract that was come to at that meeting—to decipher it from the statements of those witnesses, remembering of course that the evidence of those gentlemen who have appeared here for the plaintiffs must be somewhat coloured by what has subsequently taken place.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Do you mean that they would find themselves in a difficulty in not having a minute of that hour's conference to show the common agreement of the whole body?

The Advocate General—Yes, there was a common agreement in which twelve gentlemen were concerned, and to which there were seven parties, of which I was saying your Lordships will find no reason to believe one more than another. If the Court can come to no conclusion as to the agreement,—if they have no reason to believe one gentleman more than another,—no reason to believe one class of witnesses more than another,—they can simply say—"Your recollections differ, gentlemen. We can come to no decision as to what common agreement you made. You did come to some common agreement, for you both admit it; but what the terms of that common agreement are it is impossible to discover in the absence of any agreement made in writing at the time and in the presence of so many conflicting recollections. But that disadvantage we say is a disadvantage for which the plaintiffs have themselves only to blame. Well, one of the cardinal points in this agreement, your Lordships will find, was the stipulation whether the jewels were to be simply what Premchund stated then as 20 lakhs in value, or whether they were to be of an ascertained value of 20 lakhs,—and the other point you will find was as to how the loan was to be advanced The evidence for the defendant will show that they never treated it or considered it as a joint loan—that they viewed it as a loan to which there were several parties for which the Bank of Bombay were the trustees to collect the share of each, and to give the money,—and they were to earn the interest by that advance. Our evidence will show that we considered that the first advance was to be made out of the Bank of Bombay's quota. What was immediately wanted was not more than about 10 lakhs, and their quota was at least about equal to that, and they were to get all the security as it was handed in at any time, and no money was to be advanced without security, and that security was to be considered sufficient, whatever its shortcomings might be, to protect the banks. I think it is no unreasonable that the Bank of Bombay should accept such a responsibility. It is a responsibility by which we say, and the facts will show, they would have incurred no loss in the matter. Leaving out the question of variations as to what was the contract come to, we have seen upon their own showing that it was a stipulation of the agreement that the jewels should be valued when deposited. It is perfectly clear on the evidence that they were not valued when they were deposited,—for they were deposited on the morning of the 28th April, at the commencement of business hours, and no valuation was begun then, or attempted to be begun,—and we say that any advance made on the 28th, after they got the jewels, is entirely on their own responsibility. The jewels were to be valued, and when? Not at any time they liked, but whenever they were deposited. They were to set about it at once. That was the important thing. But the facts show that they did not do so, but allowed the valuation to drag on in a most extraordinary way down to the 23rd May. If they had simply fulfilled that single term, if they had got the jewels valued when deposited and had held their hand,—as in fact it is clear Mr. Robertson thought they ought to have done—if they had allowed the valuation of the jewels to operate as a check on the loan,—as it is clear they ought to have done—certainly no loss would have occurred. The actual advances on the 27th April were only Rs. 2,75,000; on the 28th they purchased only Rs. 3,10,000 worth of hoondees up-country—and giving them the whole benefit of not sending a telegram that day, they could have stopped the purchasing of hoondees afterwards; and so we say that, taking the contract as they alleged it to be—that this was joint advance on the first occasion, and that we were bound to contribute to it,—we say if they had fulfilled our stipulation there would have been no loss at all, and therefore nothing to contribute to. The realisation of the assets amounts to just about 8 lakhs, the liability to the Eastern Financial was 2 lakhs, the hoondees amounted to Rs. 6,39,000,—so that, in all, the advances were Rs. 8,39,000,—and their own figures show that the greater portion of these hoondees might have been stopped in time;—so that, taking the whole of the advances on the 27th as being a joint loan, there would have been no loss and we would have had nothing to contribute. All the loss has arisen from the disobedience to that stipulation which they must admit was made—that strange and fatal disobedience. Thus your Lordships see our case comes down to two points: the first is that we never incurred a liability at all—that, you will see, was the nature of the arrangement, if your Lordships accept our version of the story, as it will be told by our witnesses—that we never incurred any liability, because we were not to incur it, unless they did something they never did do, namely, satisfy us that they had got security to the stipulated amount,—and that it was only when they got the security to the stipulated amount that they could call on us at all to pay up our quota. The other point is, that if we fail to satisfy your Lordships that that is the true version of the agreement, we then say that if we had any liability at all, it was a liability which was covered entirely by the amount of the securities which were deposited, and therefore we have nothing to contribute as there is no loss. We further say, that if any liability at any time existed, we are discharged from that liability by the subsequent conduct of the plaintiffs, which shows that they have abandoned the agreement. My Lords, I will now bring my address—which has been, I am sorry to say, so long—to a conclusion; but, before doing so, I will advert to one observation made by my learned friend in opening his case which was, that, according to his instructions, the Oriental Bank had been guilty of a flagrant breach of faith. Now I think—after your Lordships have heard the case as presented by the plaintiffs independently of the evidence we shall adduce—your Lordships will not endorse that observation. Breach of faith of course implies that an agreement was made which both parties admitted was made and that one party deceives the other or fails to fulfil the terms agreed on. I think that was an observation which in any view of the case was very ill suited to the peculiar circumstances which the evidence discloses. It is quite clear that a number of gentlemen—with the most honest intentions—might well differ as to what took place at a meeting at which so many were present, and no resolution was formally put, seconded, or passed, and the final agreement they came to was not committed to writing. But it is also an utterly groundless charge, because—according to our version of the agreement—its nature was very different from what they say it was,—and, furthermore, taking it to be as they say, the conduct of the plaintiffs has been such that I think they are not at all in a position to make any observation that in the slightest degree reflects on the motives of the defendant in this case. Taking it at its lowest, they have not carried out the agreement even as they express it to have been made. It may be that they thought themselves right in doing so because they believed no loss might be incurred; but if they really thought they were carrying out the agreement, it is perfectly clear they not only entirely neglected their duty to their own shareholders but to the other contributory banks whose interests they had to protect.

Sir Charles Sargent—Not if you take the agreement to be that the money was to be advanced without any security.

The Advocate General—Well, that is a monstrous supposition.

His Lordship—I understand Mr. Stewart stated it in that way.

The Advocate General—My learned friends may come to that, for they may find that is the only case they have left; they may have to resort to what Mr. Pigot suggested—that the note was the *sine qua non*, the securities subsidiary, that we were to take such securities as Premchund offered and on his statement of value;—but there is nothing to bear that out. The only gentleman who does say so is Mr. Stewart, who, I think your Lordships will see, speaks considerably at random, and is certainly incorrect in nearly all the details he mentioned. But, to revert; taking the agreement to be according to what the best of the plaintiffs' witnesses say—and when I say *best* I mean those who can be most relied on, looking to the way in which they have given their evidence, and to the extent of their recollection on the subject—it is perfectly clear that the plaintiffs have been guilty of the grossest want of care, of the grossest want of common sense, prudence, and ordinary caution in this matter. They behaved to us all throughout, in fact, as they behaved to their own shareholders. They must answer for their neglect to their shareholders; but when they claim on us, I think they will find they are unable to recover, for they utterly abdicated their duty in the matter and took no care whatever to have the contract properly carried out. They admit that they were bound to value the jewels when deposited, but they never did anything of the sort—taking their own time and doing just as they liked in the matter. I think, my Lords, we may much more fairly complain of the breach of duty of the plaintiffs towards us and every one of the other banks. They have acted in utter disregard of the agreement even as they allege it, and now turn round on us and say—"Why don't you fulfil it? though we have acted in this way we hold you liable." The more honourable course, I think, my Lords, would have been not to endeavour to hold us liable, but to have accepted their position:—having come to the conclusion to support Premchund at all hazards (which we never did) the more honourable course would have been to have stood to the loss—not to try and make out a case which is at variance with the real agreement, or to attempt to put a construction on the contract which it really does not reasonably bear, in order to make us liable for the loss. Your Lordships will observe that the meeting took place on the 27th April 1866, we refused to sign the agreement offered on the 15th May, the note was dishonoured in August, and we afterwards disclaimed all liability on the 20th August. They took no steps to prosecute this claim while the Bank of Bombay was a living bank, and not until March 1868, and after the bank went into liquidation, did the official liquidator suddenly bring this suit. This was of a piece, my Lords, with the conduct of the plaintiffs, or of those who act for them throughout. The official liquidator brings this suit at a time when singularly enough—it may have been by accident—all the bank managers who were present at that meeting were absent from Bombay, and we had no one to put in a written statement—except a gentleman who was new to the matter and whose knowledge was second-hand. I don't think the conduct of the plaintiffs—whether you look to the mode in which they managed this loan—the mode in which they dealt with the defendants throughout in keeping them uninformed of what took place—or the mode in which they brought this suit—entitles them to make any observation at all to the disadvantage of the defendants;—any observation which they may make of that sort must, I think, recoil on themselves.

Mr. J. F. Moir, agent of the Oriental Bank, was then called and examined by Mr. Marriott. He deposed that he arrived in Bombay on the 30th March 1866 and succeeded Mr. Skinner as agent of the Oriental Bank. He had previously been engaged in banking in India and Ceylon for 23 years, and had been agent for the Oriental Bank at Madras, but had never been in Bombay. He had only heard of Premchund Roychund before he came to Bombay and had seen him only twice before the meeting on the 27th April. On the 26th April Premchund had a current account at the Oriental Bank, which he had been allowed to overdraw to the extent of about Rs. 96,000; that was secured by the deposit of 95 Bank of Bombay shares, which were at 14 per cent premium on Rs. 1,000 paid-up, which would give a value of about Rs. 1,08,000, and witness then considered that overdraft to be perfectly secure by the deposit of these shares. On 26th April witness received a note from Mr. Robertson asking him if he could make it convenient to come over to the Bank of Bombay, as the directors wanted to see him upon a matter of importance, and he accordingly went across and was shown into the board room. Witness then proceeded—Mr. Lidderdale said that Premchund had come to them and admitted himself to be in great straits for money—that he was very much pressed for money—and informed them that he would want a sum of 25 lakhs, to prevent his failing. He (Mr. Lidderdale) said that this was a larger amount than the bank felt themselves justified in giving themselves, and that they on y proposed to go into the transaction with the co-operation of ourselves and the other banks. I then said that—as far as we were concerned—we did not care whether he stood or fell, but that, as his suspension would doubtless have a disastrous effect upon commerce and trade generally we were prepared to join in an attempt to assist him if we could do so with perfect safety. Mr. Robertson was present but went out of the room for two three times to communicate with Premchund. Premchund had stated that he would offer securities, but I don't think he entered particularly into what they were. I don't know whether it was Premchund, Mr. Robertson, or Mr. Lidderdale who said security would be offered. After I told Mr. Lidderdale that I was prepared to assist Premchund if I could do so with perfect safety I don't recollect whether Mr. Lidderdale made any special reply. The meeting was adjourned to the following day. It was agreed that the utmost secrecy was to be observed, and it was decided that we should meet on the following day at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow at Malabar Hill. Malabar Hill (said the witness, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Westropp, as the evidence might have to be considered by gentlemen who knew nothing of where Malabar Hill was) is about three miles from the bank in the rural part of the island. No particulars of the securities Premchund was prepared to offer were given at the meeting of the 26th, but it was stated either by Mr. Robertson or Mr. Lidderdale that Premchund would give particulars of the securities he was prepared to offer on the following day. That was one of the reasons for adjourning the meeting. I went to the meeting which was held at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow on the morning of the 27th. There were several gentlemen present besides those at the meeting of the previous day, and Mr. Kelly, the solicitor to the bank, was there. I had not been previously acquainted with him. I had never seen him. Mr. Lidderdale took the chair. Mr. Robertson said "Perhaps you will take the chair, Mr. Lidderdale." He sat about the middle of the table. Then Mr. Lidderdale repeated the statement he had made on the 26th and said Premchund was now prepared to submit a list of securities which he believed would be satisfactory. He said 25 lakhs was wanted, and the first question would be, supposing the securities were satisfactory, whether the 25 lakhs could be made up among us? A discussion then took place between myself, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Beattie, and some of the other bank managers as to what amount we were respectively prepared to contribute. It was stated on behalf of the Bank of Bombay that they were not prepared to find more than 10 lakhs and the rest must make up the remainder. It was afterwards made 2½, and I thought at the meeting all the banks were to give 2½ lakhs; but I have since learned the Bank of Hindustan was only to give 2 lakhs and the Bank of Bombay 10½ lakhs. Then the question arose as to what the securities were that Premchund was to give, but Mr. Robertson was out of the room communicating with Premchund. When Mr. Robertson came back he brought in a paper with him and said that was a statement of Premchund's assets and liabilities; it was read out by some one—either Mr. Robertson or Mr. Lidderdale—and the items discussed. Mr. Robertson also brought back a paper containing a list of the securities Premchund was prepared to offer. The probable value put on the property by the meeting, as far as I can remember, was fifteen lakhs. I did not make a note of the value at the meeting, but I did afterwards. The jewels were not mentioned on the list of the securities at first. I remember the circumstances that the jewels were not mentioned on the list, because I said that if the land was the only securities I could not go on with the loan, for our Charter prohibited us from advancing upon land; and Mr. Stewart said that, although land could not be taken as security primarily it could be taken for debts already incurred; and I said that I had no debt already in hand which would justify me in taking the land as security. While this discussion was going on about the land, in which I did not take a part, I went across to Mr. Kelly the bank's solicitor. I introduced myself to Mr. Kelly, who I had not seen before, and told him by object in coming to him. He said the difficulty could be easily got over. We conversed together in a low tone of voice for several minutes and he said that the direct transfer was to be made in the first instance to a nominee in the name of the banks. He mentioned Mr. Robinson as the nominee, and suggested that by doing in that way they would evade charter and get the benefit of the security of the land we could advance on it. The value of the land was assumed to be about 15 lakhs, which was clearly insufficient, but Premchund himself valued it at 25 lakhs. Mr. Robertson then mentioned as additional security fifty Back Bay shares which Premchund would give; but in reference to these it was afterwards stated that he was not quite clear that he could deliver them, and he was not quite sure but that there was a previous lien on them. As the security offered up to that point of the meeting was not satisfactory Mr. Robertson went out again to see Premchund and tell him so, and he came back with an offer from Premchund to deposit 20 lakhs worth of jewels. That was after he had made several trips to and fro between the room where the meeting was being held and the verandah where Premchund was. Up to that time I had determined not to join in the loan, as I considered the security far from satisfactory. After some discussion with Mr. Campbell, of the Mercantile Bank, and Mr. Beattie, of the Commercial Bank, we came to the decision that the jewels were tangible security, and would justify us in making the advance. In conversation afterwards with the other bank managers about how we were to know if the jewels were worth as much as was represented, for the sum named was a large one, one of us—I don't remember which—said that the value must be ascertained by a valuation. I don't remember who said that the value must be ascertained by valuation, but I understood that to be distinctly assented to at the meeting. There was no formal resolution, but it was the general feeling of the meeting that that was to be done. I gather that from the circumstance having then arisen as to what the value should be, and I remember Mr. Robertson suggesting some native, on which I remember Mr. Stewart said that he did not believe there was a native in Bombay who would not value the jewels at the amount which Premchund told him, and said that a valuation by a native would not be satisfactory. I think one or two names were mentioned, but it was afterwards arranged that Mr. Crawford should be the valuator, one of the other bank managers—I am not quite sure which—also suggested that as there was such a large amount of valuable securities there would probably be a surplus in the event of it being realized, and he would wish it be stated that it should go rateably to the other banks in proportion to their advances—to cover any other debts of his which might be due to them. Mr. Kelly was asked if such a clause could be introduced into any deed that Premchund might have to execute with reference to this loan, and he said there would be no difficulty in doing so. I understood that suggestion to be unanimously adopted by the meeting. Besides those securities Premchund also gave three names who would join in a promissory note. That was the last item of security, and I understood the meeting considered the aggregate security then offered was perfectly sufficient and that they might go on with the loan. I remember it was stated that some financial association—which I since know to be the Eastern—would take out, or had taken out, judgment against him—that it was this which had caused him embarrassment and necessitated his application for a loan, and that he would have to meet that immediately. I understood the rest of the pressing claims to be in respect of cotton, for the payment of which by his agents up-country he had to make immediate provision. The amount of these payments for cotton were stated at from 6 to 8 lakhs. I understood the jewels were to be deposited at once and title-deeds of the landed property were in the room, in Mr. Robertson's possession. I understood the valuation of the jewels was to be made as soon as ever they were delivered. We were to pay our quota after the jewels had been delivered and valued and the papers as to them and the land completed and made over to the Bank of Bombay. I recollect that circumstance distinctly, for Mr. Kelly was asked how long it would take to draw up those papers, and I remembered being surprised when he said he believed it could be done in a day or two. The only thing I recollect in reference to meeting the sums of money immediately required was that it was suggested by one of the bank managers, possibly myself, that there might not be time to have the securities received and assigned into the possession of the Bank of Bombay before these immediate payments were required. Mr. Robertson said, "Oh, we'll see to that," and Mr. Robertson or one of the managers, said, "That is within the amount we have to advance." That was made in the same tone of voice as the proceedings generally had been conducted in—and I suppose it was heard by the meeting. That was not dissented from by anybody. As to the native names I have no distinct recollection that Roychund Deepchund's name was stated in the first instance, but after hearing others speak of it I believe it was mentioned along with the securities; but I am not certain. The Bank of Bombay to get the assignments and the valuations made. I sent home a report by the mail on the following day. That was to the directors through the chief manager. It was a private and confidential communication, and I did not put it with my general letter, as we had been requested to keep the matter very quiet. I wrote the draft on the 27th and copied it out on the 28th when I sent off the letter. I then tore up the draft. I went to London on leave on 14th May 1867, and returned to Bombay on 28th December 1868, and brought the letter with me. I have read it recently and refreshed my memory from it.

The production of this letter was objected to by Mr. Scoble, and a long discussion took place, till the adjournment of the Court at five o'clock.

THE BURNING OF THE COMMODORE PERRY.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain O'Brien Carew, late I. N., was held at the Fort Police office, for the purpose of enquiring into the circumstances attending the loss of the Commodore Perry, which arrived in Bombay harbour with her cargo of coals on fire on the night of the 29th of last month, and was afterwards scuttled at Karanjah.

Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, attended to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Thomas Black, master of the ship Commodore Perry, was first called. He deposed—The Commodore Perry was ship-rigged and 1978 tons register, and belonged to Messrs. Thompson and Harper of Newcastle-on-Tyne. I am not certain as to her age, but I think she was 14 years old. She was classed A 1½ for three years in the American Lloyds in January. When I came to Bombay I had been on a voyage from Newcastle to Point de Galle for orders with a cargo of coals. I had 2,560 tons of Davilson's West Hartley coal on board. I saw part of the coal put on board but not the whole—part was shipped by waggon and part (about 250 tons) out of lighters. This took from the 2nd February till the 8th of March. On the voyage before I had taken the ship to Table Bay with coal. We had particularly dry weather when we were loading. The ship had three decks; she was not fully laden, but might have carried about 270 tons more. The coal was slacked; between the coal and the decks there was a current of air above and on the sides of the coal. There was no other ventilation except from the fore and after hatches, and a ventilator about four feet square from the poop down to the lower hold. I left Newcastle on the 8th of March, and arrived at Galle the first time on the 2nd of July, but being carried past the port by a current I had to cross the equator again, and did not get back again till the 24th of the same month. I left on the following day for Bombay. On the 25th of August I was told there was a great quantity of steam coming up the fore hatch. I could not make out what it was at first, but on Friday, the 27th, I made out that the vessel was on fire. There was a great deal of smoke on the latter part of that day, but I thought I should be able to make Bombay before anything serious occurred. We made Kennery light just at dusk on Saturday the 28th and got a pilot on board about 9 o'clock P.M. Shortly after the pilot came on board there was an explosion in the fore hatchway, which blew the fore hatches off, suffocating the steward, who was in the saloon at the time. The ship was anchored immediately. There was no flame visible at that time but a great quantity of smoke pouring out of the fore hatch. We got out the boats as speedily as possible, being afraid that the ship might blow up in the main hatchway. After I got the boats out I went for assistance to H. M.'s Euphrates, having given orders as to what should be done in my absence. I then went ashore and got back to the ship at a quarter past five on Sunday morning. She was then on Karanjah shoal. She was then burning very much forward; the water was a little below her load mark and the tide ebbing at the nine. During Sunday there were two water-boats playing on her all day, but they could not get the fire under. I went on shore afterwards to endeavour to get lighters to save the stores but was not able to procure any. The inquest was at three, and I went back towards the ship at half-past five. All hands had left the ship then, so I returned. I gave up all idea then of getting the fire under, and the ship continued to burn from that time till she burnt to the water's edge. I have been back three times to her. I attribute the fire to spontaneous combustion of the coal, but I cannot form an opinion why this cargo caught fire and the last cargo did not. I should have thought the other cargo of coal would have been more likely to take fire, being Welch coal, than Hartlepool coal. I have had a great deal of experience in coal. I produce the certificate I hold from the Board of Trade as a master, dated 4th March 1852, and numbered 3,632.

Examined by the Court—We had rain several times during the voyage. The hatches were always put on whenever there was any appearance of rain. My order as to hatches was always complied with as far as I know of. Whenever I was on deck it was done, and I had every reason to think it would have been done all the same if I was below. The ship did not make much water. We pumped her out once in twelve hours, but later on, when we came near Bombay, we found it necessary to pump her out every six hours—I attribute that to the fire. I think the principal part of the fire was in the lower 'tween decks, between the fore and main hatch.

Q. There is another question I want to ask you—I don't imply any reflection upon you in putting it to you, but you know, or at all events ought to know well, what is the duty of a ship captain when the ship is in trouble. You seem to have been the first to leave the ship. You were in harbour it is true, but what induced you specially to leave the ship instead of sending an officer?—A. I left my ship with the view of getting assistance. If I had had assistance from the war-of-war, if I could have got any help from them I should have been very glad to have gone back to the ship again.

Q. Could you not have sent an officer instead of going yourself?—A. I did not ask for an officer, I only wanted a boat's crew.

Q. But I mean, why did you not send an officer to the man-of-war for help? It ought to be the part of an English officer to remain by his ship and be the last to leave it when she was in danger?—A. My chief officer was not there and the ship was at anchor and the boats out, so it was a different thing from the ship being at sea;—everybody was safe, and so the position was different.

Q. You could have sent the pilot?—A. The pilot came with me to show me the way. The ship was at anchor, and I don't think there is any harm in a captain leaving his ship at anchor in harbour with the boats out.

Witness further replied that he had heard of systems of testing the heat of coals in ships from time to time. He did not think the ship was insured and could not say if the cargo was. He considered Welch coals more liable to spontaneous combustion than Hartley coals.

William Wright Sinclair, chief officer of the Commodore Perry, who had a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, dated 14th February 1862, and a chief officer's certificate of Bombay, dated 1860, was next examined. He had noticed appearances of fire on the 25th and following days. He thought the cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion.

After some further examination of this witness,

His Worship said that the Court had had enough evidence to show the cause of the destruction of the ship; as for other circumstances connected with the case they would probably form the subject of another enquiry.

The Court then adjourned for a week, when decision will be given.

"REGENERATION OF INDIA."

(*Indu Prakash.*)

A WRITER in a vernacular newspaper, the *Ratna Prakash*, published at Rutlam, in Malwa, in noticing the recent movement about Hindu widow marriage in this presidency, makes the following suggestion for the regeneration of India:—

"A native statesman possessing territories equal to those of His Highness Maharajah Scindia may be induced to remove his capital [temporarily we believe] from Gwalior to Oojein, whence after necessary preparations and negotiations invitation cards may be issued to the rulers of Rajpootana and Central India, &c., as well as to the learned Pundits of Cashee and Cashmere, in order to take part in the performance of a special 'Yag' to be held in honour of the regeneration of India, by the *children of her own womb*. In an assembly consisting of the Rajahs and learned men of the land, both of whom are always the acknowledged representatives of the entire nation, it will be easy with certain manœuvres of policy not unknown to the diplomatic world to convince all present of the necessity of several measures urgently needed for the good of the country. There is little doubt that impressed by such influence the statesmen and sages of India will find some way of cutting through the gordian knot and India may thus pass safely through the operation of regeneration which is always a critical time with every country."

The scheme is grand and indigenous to the country, and if the native princes can, in these degenerate times, be seriously moved to carry it out, the most useful results might be expected. In times of yore these "Yags" were to India what the Olympic and other games were to Greece, and they played a very important part in the history of the country. It was at these important gatherings that new learning was appreciated and recognized, and the mighty and learned sons of India brought unconsciously to imbibe common principles of action and belief. Several pressing reforms are now earnestly knocking at the door of Hindu society and cannot be long shut out. If the princes of India were, at such a critical time, to think seriously about them, and take the initiative in introducing them, their natural position and influence as the hereditary aristocracy of the land will avoid that struggle and confusion in society which otherwise is inevitable. Looking to the spirit of the times the reforms cannot be resisted, and it would show wisdom and foresight to recognise their desirability at once and to receive them with good grace.

THE TROUBLES OF A CONTEMPORARY.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THE cry is "still they come!" Whatever is to become of conductors of newspapers? More fierce than the iron hail that fell upon Sebastopol, come missives from legal gentlemen on our devoted head. After showing a proper submission to the High Court for an inadvertent contempt of its authority, we have no less than three or four other cases hanging over our head.

First, we have Mr. Ogbourne, whom we will deal with hereafter. Then we have the following missive from Mr. W. W. Linton, on behalf of a Baboo whom it appears we have unconsciously wronged. The letter will speak for itself.

[The alleged libel was in a letter to the editor, in which, it is asserted, false, defamatory, and libellous statements were made in regard to the Baboo in question.]

Of the matter itself, and the parties to it, we know nothing. If in giving publicity to an authenticated letter, we have done wrong to the complainant, we can have no hesitation in expressing our regret. We can have no malice in the matter, because all the parties are unknown to us; and we could have no other object than to promote the ends of justice. Whether the statements be true or false, will be equally a matter of regret. If correct, it is a pity that such proceedings should be permitted; and, if false, it is wrong that such charges should be made. The writer gave his name; and we should hope in common fairness that he will be made responsible for his statements. We shall be willing in this, as in other cases, to admit the same publicity to one side as the other, and we do not see that more can reasonably be required of us. The next case is as follows:—

JAMES WILSON, Esq., PROPRIETOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by J. O. B. Scoales, of the Kachikatta concern, to ask you for the name of the writer of the letter headed "Mr. McLaughlin's Proceedings," and signed "Vindicator," which was published in the *Indian Daily News* of Tuesday, 31st August last, and which letter contains injurious reflections and statements affecting our client—Yours, &c.,

JUDGE AND GANGOOLY.

3, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 2nd September, 1869.

To this we have not much to say. We can quite understand that the statements made and reflections on them are not flattering. But seeing that the most injurious statements are those of the injured gentleman himself, made by him in a court of justice, we leave him to his remedy.

Fin

MR. E. PRATT'S REASONS FOR HIS NOTICE OF MOTION.

THE following letter addressed by Mr. E. Pratt to C. E. Stanger Leathes, Esq., Clerk to H. M.'s Justices for the city of Bombay, has been forwarded to us by Mr. Pratt for publication :—

SIR,—In a letter dated the 2nd instant I informed you of my intention to move the following resolution at the next meeting of the Justices :—

"That the Municipal Act of 1865 having devolved on Justices of the Peace resident in Bombay, various duties and responsibilities, the fulfilment of some of which by those Justices who hold Government appointments may be thought incompatible with their obligations towards Government, it is deserving the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council whether Government officials should continue to be in the Commission of the Peace, or, if the due discharge of their official duties should require their being invested with the powers of Justices of the Peace, whether a ruling might not with advantage be promulgated distinctly relieving Government officials when in Bombay, of all duties and responsibilities as resident Justices, in connection with the Municipality of the city."

Though I hope to be able to submit this resolution in person, I have thought it advisable to place on record in the form of a letter the grounds on which I shall ask the Bench to entertain my proposal. And I shall now proceed with my explanation ; making only this preliminary stipulation, that my letter must not be understood to be an appeal to the Bench of Justices against action which Government has thought fit to take against me personally as a public servant.

2. The Elphinstone Land and Press Company, being the owners of certain authorized wharves on the eastern shore of the island, claim the right, on the authority of Government, to levy, on goods in transit through these wharves, certain fees, the legality of which I am now precluded from discussing under orders from Government, dated the 25th August 1869.

3. The manner in which these fees are levied deserves special notice, and was fully described in my letter to Government of the 3rd ultimo. Here, however, I must content myself with stating that in using the privileges conceded to the Elphinstone Company by Government, the Company's servants exercise powers which I cannot suppose to be derived from Government. In cases where traders are suspected of seeking to pass, through the authorized wharves on the Company's property, goods of which the quantity or value has been from any cause understated, the Company's traffic manager or some subordinate, assuming penal jurisdiction over the offending trader, and improvising a court of summary procedure for his trial, enquires with mock solemnity into his alleged offence, and, as a result of the conviction of the accused, which is generally inevitable, the trying authority, namely, Mr. John Ryan or some subordinate, caricaturing the forms prescribed for duly authorized tribunals, inflicts pecuniary penalties at his discretion on the victim of this impudent outrage, perpetrated under the cover of a mock judicial solemnity.

4. Specimens of some of the sentences usually passed by the Elphinstone Company's traffic manager and his subordinates are subjoined :—

"Charge double fee on 12 cwt. wet dates for declaring less weight. Half to be given to detainer.
"5th July. H. G. BISWELL."

"One bale twist passed more. Charge three fees on one bale of twist for passing without paying Company's fees. Half to be given to detainer.
"9th June. H. G. BISWELL."

REPORT.

"Eight cwt. less in two dammer of casks (*sic.*)
"12th May. DAWOOD."

SENTENCE.

"Charge three fees on the whole quantity.
"12th May. J. RYAN."

5. To complete my picture it would be necessary to go into departmental details which have been freely described in my letter to Government of the 3rd ultimo, but which I am constrained to exclude from this letter. I may venture, however, to add that the vessels are habitually detained till the Elphinstone Company has been satisfied that it has no demands unpaid, and that all the arrangements of the Company's traffic manager whether skilfully devised for that purpose or otherwise necessarily encourage the delusion that the Elphinstone Company is specially favoured by the Customs Department or Government : a delusion which effectually stifles complaint where aggrieved parties, as in this case, are uneducated natives.

6. This was a state of things which, so far back as 1867, seemed to me, both as a Government official and as a Justice of the Peace, to demand correction. The departmental action taken by me in the former capacity was fully described in my letter to Government of the 3rd ultimo ; and on this point I shall here say nothing ; the Bench having no concern therewith. But my action, in the matter under notice, as a Justice of the Peace, requires a somewhat lengthened notice.

7. The financial embarrassments and general mismanagement of the affairs of the Bombay Municipality had begun to attract popular attention early in 1867. Of the causes of the prevailing embarrassments and mismanagement many circumstantial stories were openly repeated, in which Mr. Crawford's name was always discreditably associated with that of Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt. The extent of these embarrassments, present and prospective, was then but imperfectly known ; but nevertheless enough had been revealed to show quite clearly that the necessity for new Municipal taxes would soon be inevitable. In the course of certain enquiries which I thought it my duty to make, as to the extent to which the people of Bombay were already taxed, I found it impossible to overlook the taxation at certain authorized and appointed wharves. I accordingly addressed to Her Majesty's Justices in July, August, and September 1867, a series of letters in which I drew attention to rather than discussed, the illegality of such taxation, and in the *last* of those letters described at some length the history of certain wharfage concessions in Bombay. These letters were considered at a meeting of the Bench of Justices held on the 16th October 1867 ; on which occasion a resolution was passed to the effect that the opinion of counsel should be obtained as to the legality or otherwise of the existing practice.

8. This resolution remained a dead letter till July, 1869, when Mr. Narayen Vasudewjee, having proposed to call for an explanation, as to the inaction of the Clerk of the Peace, it appeared that the only reasons for not giving effect to the resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated the 16th October, 1867, were the following, stated by Mr. Leathes, the Clerk, in a memorandum, dated 14th July, 1869 :—

"I caused a search to be made in my office for documents to enable the solicitors to prepare a case for the opinion of counsel * * There were no documents whatever in my office, * * and from enquiry I ascertained that there were no papers on the subject in the office of the Municipal Commissioner. I was therefore unable to comply with the resolution of the Bench above referred to."

9. I was informed immediately after my transfer from Bombay to Vingorla in September, 1867, that Government had taken offence at the *last* of the series of letters which had been addressed by me to the Bench of Justices, namely, that published early in September, 1867. The explanation respectfully submitted by me was to this effect—that if in the exercise of duties and responsibilities relating to a grave trust committed to me by my appointment as a Justice of the Peace, I had given Government offence, such offence on my part was quite unintentional, and I submitted a sincere expression of my regret. I moreover pleaded that there never had been any ruling by Government, to interdict a Government official, entrusted with the powers of a Justice of the Peace, from taking part in the latter capacity, in the discussion of questions in which the claims of the State were apparently opposed to the claims of the local community, with the protection of whose interests the Justices were specially charged.

10. Such a ruling, if it had existed, would never have been violated by me. My obvious duty as a servant of the State is to implicitly obey the orders of the constituted guardians of the State, the Government. If Government had proposed to commit to me, in addition to my ordinary duties as a servant of the State, the grave trust and responsibility, in reference to the Municipality, which devolves on a Justice of the Peace in Bombay, with the stipulation that under certain conditions I should be expected to abstain from discharging the duties relating to that trust, my obvious duty to myself would have been respectfully to ask Government to relieve me of the honorary distinction of a Justice of the Peace. But the resolution, passed by Government under date 15th November, 1867, on my communication referred to in the preceding paragraph, showed distinctly that Government had no intention to promulgate any ruling such as that above described.

11. The Government resolution of the 15th November 1867.* indicated very plainly that they had required an explanation from me only in reference to a supposed breach of official confidence. The history of the wharfage concessions as sketched in my last letter to the Clerk of the Peace written in September, 1867, had been compiled from copies of documents which had been placed at my disposal by a native Justice of the Peace, a son of Mr. Luximon Hurrichundrjee, to whom certain concessions on the eastern shore had originally been made. Government, however, supposed that the information had been obtained by me from official documents. On receipt of my assurance to the contrary, never having had access to official documents on the subject, Government were pleased to say—"Mr. Pratt may have conscientiously thought that he was acting solely on information unofficially obtained, but it is obviously impossible in such a case for an officer to put out of mind the knowledge he officially possesses."

12. In reference to certain comments by the Commissioner of Customs, the same Government resolution declared that "Government see no objection to any public servant writing to the papers on matters not coming under his cognizance officially ;" though in a case "most unbecoming" to do so on questions "relating to to his official duties" or "intimately connected with the department to which he belongs." And the reason assigned for the interdiction in the latter case was *not* that a Government servant, in the discharge of his duties as a Justice of the Peace, was bound to refrain from asserting the claims of the local community in opposition to those of the State ; but because it was " detrimental to official discipline to have matters connected with official duties discussed by subordinate officers except through the proper channel."

13. The impression made on my mind by the correspondence above described was that Government had no intention of interdicting any public servant from freely acting as a Justice of the Peace in the interests of the Municipality, and this impression was afterwards corroborated by three important circumstances, which I shall briefly notice.

(A.) My first allusion to the wharfage question and the Elphinstone Land and Press Company occurred in a paper which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th and 13th July 1867, and was afterwards reprinted. Between July and September of the same year several letters on the same subject were published by me ; all of which remained unnoticed by Government ; the *last* of the series published early in September, 1867, having been only noticed, because it was erroneously supposed to contain information officially acquired. The subject of the wharfage concessions was again commented on in a pamphlet on Bombay Municipal affairs which was printed for me in England early in 1868, and soon after published in Bombay. I drew attention in this pamphlet to the important result which had been, or soon would be achieved by the discussion which, as a Justice of the Peace, I had initiated in 1867 ; and though the pamphlet had been submitted to Government by my publishers I had had no reason to believe that I had thereby given offence.

(B.) At the meeting of Justices on 16th October 1867, at which my letters on the wharfage question were considered, several Government officials took an active part in the discussion which took place. One of these officials (the Chief Magistrate of the city, Mr. John Connon), suggested that the proper course to take was to refer the question raised by me for the decision of a court of law ; and another (Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Income Tax Collector), maintained that the Justices, as guardians of local interests, were bound to see that the latter were not in any way sacrificed.

(C.) One of the daily newspapers, the *Bombay Gazette*, having, in a leading article on the 1st or 2nd of October 1867, mildly protested against my removal from Bombay to Vingorla, with loss of emolument, soon after the publication of my letters on the wharfage question, the *Times of India* on the following day published, apparently on authority, the assurance that the action taken by me as a Justice of the Peace was not the cause of my removal from Bombay ; and the same assurance was soon afterwards given at a meeting of the Justices by the Commissioner of Customs.

14. On the grounds above described I arrived at the conclusion (to my sorrow the erroneous conclusion) that the exercise, unrestrictedly and in good faith, of my duty, as a Justice of the Peace, towards the local community, would not be considered a breach of my duty as a servant of the State. And, guided by this conviction, I ventured, soon after my re-transfer to Bombay in April last, to take decisive action on the important subject which I had brought before the Bench in 1867.

15. But in order that the pressure under which I then laboured may be fully understood, I shall, before describing the measures actually taken by me, submit a brief preliminary narrative of the state of the Municipal affairs of the city at the period under notice.

16. In 1867 it had occurred to me that as a mild corrective of the lamentable scandals in connection with which the names of Mr. Crawford, of Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, and of some others were freely mentioned,* it might be useful to apply to Municipal officers and servants of every degree the rules respecting indebtedness which are applicable to the servants of the State. I had accordingly given notice of a motion on this subject to have been made at a meeting in October, 1867. If this motion had been duly made and carried, and Municipal officials in a state of chronic indebtedness had been thus constrained to retire, much of the mischief which has since occurred would certainly have been obviated. But before the date of the proposed meeting in October, 1867, I had been abruptly transferred with loss of emolument to Vingorla ; and no action of any kind in the direction indicated by me had been taken for the protection of the public interests.

17. In the period which intervened between my removal from Bombay in September, 1867, and my recall to Bombay in April, 1869, the affairs of the Municipality had rapidly gone from bad to worse.

18. In 1868 had been brought to light, through the active intelligence and practical zeal of two Parsee Justices, the now-celebrated embezzlement case in which Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt had figured. The revelations in this case ; the nature of Mr. Crawford's intimacy with Yeshwuntrao ; the very suspicious case which had been bolstered up in his defence ; the mysterious finding of Rs. 30,000 in the Municipal treasure chest ; I need not dwell on at length. Nor is more needed than a passing allusion to the feeble attempt which had been made to prosecute the accused Yeshwuntrao, and to that singular form of disease with which the Municipal Controller had become afflicted at that time, an illness which had confined him to his bed and precluded his attending the Police Court as a prosecutor, but which had permitted his resuming his duties in a few days when the scandal had partially blown over.

19. Mr. Crawford's friends among the Justices had strenuously and successfully opposed any formal departmental investigation for the purpose of dispelling, if possible, the grave suspicions which had arisen out of a long series of so-called irregularities culminating in what is known as the "Yeshwuntrao scandal." Moreover Mr. Crawford had publicly resented, as an impertinence, scrutiny of the Municipal records by individual Justices ; and honest, if adverse, criticisms of Mr. Crawford's conduct, whether at the meetings of the Bench or elsewhere† had been at the period of my return to Bombay well nigh stifled.

20. Fresh scandals had arisen in connection with the farm of the "Municipal duty" on tobacco consumed in Bombay—a farm which had been granted on certain conditions on the 1st October 1868, soon after the "Yeshwuntrao scandal" had come to light—a farm in which the same Yeshwuntrao is believed to be deeply interested. The abuses in connection with this farm have never yet been formally brought before the Bench ; they were first exposed in my letter to Government of the 3rd ultimo, but I could not now discuss them without a breach of official confidence. I am at liberty, however, to say that, acting under the advice of a dear and respected friend, namely, my wife, to whom straitened means with a consciousness of rectitude are not a very terrible prospect ; I constrained, by the character of the abuses to which I am personally a great sufferer. Having, nevertheless, submitted a lengthened review of the circumstances, under which that decision was arrived at, let me add as an apology that it was impossible, without such a review, to draw attention usefully to certain inferences which are fairly deducible from all that has taken place. From the proceedings arising out of my suit against the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, it is indisputable that Government expect,—

1st. That no Government official shall, as a Justice of the Peace, assert claims on behalf of the local community whose special interests he is in the latter capacity expected to watch over, if such assertion of their claims may have the effect of questioning the legality of proceedings taken by Government under the advice of their law officers.

2nd. That in the case supposed, a Justice of the Peace, if he be a Government official, would be liable to severe punishment, not only for the actual assertion of local claims but also for asking permission to take the necessary steps for that purpose,—a proceeding which, in the words of Mr. Lestock Reid, "may compel Government to abandon its position."

If a Justice who is also a Government official, may not call in question acts of Government, for which not *they* but their *advisers* are really responsible, must it not be, *a fortiori*, more objectionable for such a Justice to comment in the interests of the local community on proceedings for which Government alone are directly responsible ? And by an easy extension of the same principle would not such a Justice be also precluded from criticizing the acts of municipal officers appointed by Government ?

21. My object in writing this letter is a purely public one. Belonging as I do to this soil, identified as I am, if not by temperament and habits, at any rate by a common personal interest in the country, and by a common dusky humanity with the native subjects of the Government ; dear to me as are the interests of this city in which all my past life has been spent, I most heartily share with the respected Chairman of the Justices his recent wishes for the development among us of "free Municipal institutions," and for their improvement and perfection as far as possible. And I venture accordingly to submit for consideration, with reference to the facts above stated, and the inferences which they inevitably suggest, whether the independence and general usefulness of the Bench of Justices might not be greatly promoted by the amendment of its constitution in the manner indicated by the Resolution of which I have given notice.—I am sir, youre faithfully,

Bombay, 4th September. E. PRATT.

* Subjoined is a copy of the resolution by Government, dated 15th November 1867 :—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is willing to accept Mr. Pratt's expression of regret ; at the same time he observes that it is obviously most unbecoming that a public officer should discuss in the public press questions intimately connected with the department to which he belongs, and in this case with the official duties he was called on to perform. Mr. Pratt may have conscientiously thought that he was acting solely on information unofficially obtained, but it is obviously impossible in such a case for an officer to put out of mind the knowledge he officially possesses.

2. Government see no objection to any public servant writing to the papers on matters not coming under his cognizance officially, but if public servants find it inconsistent with their sense of duty as Justices to refrain from writing on matters connected with their official duties, it is proper that they should resign either one office or the other, as it is obviously detrimental to official discipline to have such matters discussed by subordinate officers except through the proper channel.

E. W. RAVENSHAW,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

* The detention of the grain took place on Friday evening, the 11th June 1869, when my application to Government was written and dated. It was not immediately despatched because it was anticipated that the grain would be allowed to pass through as soon as it became known that it was my property. (This had occurred previously with respect to some other goods of mine.) On Saturday, the 12th, my action against the Company was filed in the Small Cause Court, and on Monday, the 14th, my application to Government was despatched ; the intervening day having been Sunday, the 13th June.

† A letter to which the reply of the Commissioner of Customs was—" I do not feel myself called upon to give you any advice in the matter. You could have taken it before filing a plaint and you must now determine for yourself whether to go on with the case or not." In writing the above, Mr. Reid overlooked the fact of his having in the previous month received from me, without comment, reports in which I had plainly intimated the desirableness of an action at law against the Elphinstone Company. E. P.

* One of these scandals, just before my abrupt removal to Vingorla in September 1867, had been gravely talked over by me with two of Mr. Crawford's personal friends and had formed the subject of a correspondence between myself and Mr. Crawford which ended with a letter from me dated the 6th August 1867, from which the following is an extract :—" If on mature deliberation you should think it advisable to prosecute your defamer you may rely on obtaining from me in writing the name of your defamer and as full a statement of the defamatory matter as you can desire. . . . You complain that I spoke openly on the subject to Mr. C. ; but no other way of speaking of it could have ensured its coming to your ears. I endeavoured on a previous occasion to have the matter reported to you through a member of your own service Mr. B. But he treated the matter with indifference and the attempt fell through."

† My pamphlet on Bombay Municipal affairs, published as before stated in 1868, having been sent to the Clerk of the Peace by my publishers with a request for the patronage of the Bench, the application was never submitted to any meeting of the Justices. E. P.

MILITARY.

(Bangalore Herald.)

A RUMOUR has got about to the effect that the 2-19th will probably remain here instead of going on to Calcutta. Every one knows that the Viceroy is intent on cutting down expenditure, and, as far as possible, doing what is about as easy as squaring the circle—that is squaring Indian accounts. It is not therefore improbable that he has asked the Commander-in-Chief whether there is any real necessity for sending the 2-19th to Calcutta. It is true that the 21st Fusiliers at Kurrachee want a change, but the Viceroy may think that is no reason why they should be sent to the other end of India to get it. We believe it is the Duke of Cambridge's pet idea—and a very good one it is—that troops in India should be moved about as much as possible, when changes are necessary. But then it is scarcely a libel to say that His Royal Highness knows nothing and cares less about Indian finance. The great object of Lord Mayo appears to be to carry out retrenchment and economy as far as is possible. And if he thinks it unnecessary to go to heavy expense in removing a regiment from Madras to Calcutta, it is more than probable that the move will not be carried out. However we write only on conjecture, and besides, there are the 21st Fusiliers to be provided for.

PRETTY MORALS.

(Madras Mail.)

IF a farce that was recently produced at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, may be taken—as we suppose it may—as a kind of illustration of "ye manners and customs" of the period, the present state of French society must present an entertaining field of enquiry to moral philosophers. The following is a brief sketch of the piece :—

"On the 14th of April, 1849, Dr. Pochonnet, in his capacity of accoucheur, was conducted into a house to attend an unknown lady whose child immediately after birth was taken away by a man in a mask, who seemed to have the direction of the whole affair. Odd as this incident was, the good doctor has long ceased to think about it, his mind being sufficiently occupied by anxiety for his daughter, who is wooed by a young gentleman without fortune or family, named Tilmer. His memory is, however, refreshed by the successive appearance of two gentleman —one the husband, the other the lover, of the mysterious lady who require intelligence concerning the lost child. To get rid of Tilmer, the doctor indicates him to the husband as the person sought for, on the other hand, the lover advances with strong claims, that Tilmer, who really proves to be the lost child, acknowledges him for a father. The husband, however, will not forego his legal rights without a struggle, and therefore, to keep him quiet, the doctor palms off upon him his servant Joseph, a young blockhead, who is taken to America. Tilmer, enriched by his veritable parent, is now deemed an eligible match for the doctor's daughter."

From the foregoing entertaining little history we are driven to the conclusion that married ladies are in the habit of having lovers, and that these lovers and the veritable husband are not above squabbling about the parentage of children ; and, thirdly, that a man holding the position of a doctor of medicine has no objection to his daughter becoming the wife of a notorious bastard. Verily, they manage these things very funnily in France. The above farce is the production of M. Dupin, who is 72 years of age, and occupies the position of "father" of the French drama. The sooner the French drama obtains a new parentage the better. And yet M. Dupin has probably been guilty of no greater crime than supplying what the theatre-going public in Paris demand.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON CENTRAL JAILS.

THE following Minute is by His Excellency the Governor of Madras is dated 14th August :—

I desire to communicate, in the ensuing remarks, some suggestions which have occurred to me in respect to the jails which I have recently visited in the provinces as well in connexion with the Madras penitentiary. At Salem under the zealous direction of Captain Bloomfield, Superintendent of the Central Jail, great progress has been made in various branches of intramural labour. In weaving a strong quality of cotton cloth adapted for tents and in carpet, making very good results have been attained, and these departments of industry appear to deserve additional encouragement on the part of Government. With this view I submit the following proposals :—

(i.) The Inspector General of Jails should be directed to communicate with Captain Bloomfield for the purpose of introducing a regular system of tent-making, and should afford the Superintendent every facility and assistance for that object. Tent-making is already practised in the central jail at Rajahmundry, and the stuff produced does not seem to me to be inferior to the fabrics of Jubbulpore. Captain Bloomfield does not doubt that he could do as well at Salem, and it seems desirable, for the convenience of the services, that there should be two manufactories of this nature in the presidency, one for the supply of the northern, the other for the supply of the southern districts. The prices ought to be kept rather below those of Jubbulpore, if that can be done with due regard to profits. The purchase of tents is often a heavy burden on young officers entering the various departments of the public service. The Government might do well in assisting them indirectly in this respect.

(ii.) In regard to carpets I observed that the designs were very indifferent. An attempt ought to be made to restore the purity of the eastern patterns, which is now not maintained at Ellore, or at any of the native seats of manufacture. Not only are the eastern patterns most approved of by competent judges for carpets, but they are the most easily executed, and the most appropriate to the dyes which can be procured in this country. I would advise that the Government should import from Persia six rugs and four square carpets of moderate size to serve as models in the Salem jail and in other places. The commission would no doubt be executed with care by Mr. Mackenzie, a son of the Inspector General of Hospitals, who is connected with a mercantile house in the south of Persia.

Some time since the Inspector General of Jails proposed, and the Government sanctioned, the introduction of education among the adult convicts both in district and in central jails. I have seen the system in operation at Bangalore with marked success. The Government might, I think, invite Colonel Wilson to report what measures he has taken for carrying out the orders of Government on this subject, and he might be directed to come to Madras, at his earliest convenience, for the purpose of concerting with the Commissioner of Police the proceedings which may be requisite for the introduction of adult education in the penitentiary here, and for the improvement of the instruction, both in labour and in learning, now given on the juvenile jail.

We are debarred by the orders of the Government of India from instituting reformatories for our criminal youth, but we are not forbidden to make the juvenile wards at the penitentiary as like a reformatory as possible.

The works at the Madras penitentiary are now approaching completion. The new yard containing quarters for the female and juvenile prisoners are nearly ready for occupation. It appears to me that the time has come for doing something for the amelioration of the exterior and the vicinity of the penitentiary buildings, which form a most repulsive spectacle in the centre of the city :—

(i.) The wall of the penitentiary is bounded on the southern or entrance side by an open space which can easily be levelled, fenced, planted and kept in order when the works at the corner next the river are terminated.

(ii.) On the east the wall is skirted by a public road. Here there is nothing to be done for a portion of the way but to plant a row of trees so as to screen the unsightly structure, but the wall further on retreats and forms a deep recess, which is occupied by an old Mussulman burying-ground, a place of ruin, neglect, disorder and dirt extending over an acre or more in one of the most conspicuous parts of the town. No burials have been permitted here for several years past, no lamps are burned, no religious ceremonies are performed, no pilgrims or pious visitors approach the dilapidated graves. I would suggest that this burying ground should be purchased by Government if there are any lawful possessors ; that it should be surrounded with a dwarf-wall surmounted by a neat wooden-fence ; that the ground shall be levelled ; and that the few substantial monuments which exist should be kept in order, if there is an invincible obstacle to their removal. The space thus enclosed would form a dependency of the juvenile department which abuts upon it. The police tanna and the waterpandal at the corner should be rebuilt in an ornamental style.

(iii.) The northern side of the Penitentiary is bordered by the main drain, the pound, and an oblong piece of ground more than half an acre in extent. The pound should be removed and the space should be fenced and converted into a garden which the juveniles might cultivate and water for an hour every morning or evening.

(iv.) The western aspect of the penitentiary is the worst. The wall here runs along the edge of the Cooum, which is at this spot more than usually filthy and noisome. Dr. Duff strongly recommends that a dwarf-wall should be run along the edge of the river ; that the earth should be equally sloped ; that a row of trees should be planted ; and that the place should be strictly protected against trespassers and nuisances. In these proposals I cordially concur.

The whole of the works here contemplated should be executed by convict labour. They involve nothing but digging, building and carpentry. For these purposes hands are now available by the termination of the labour shed. They ought to be set to the task at once.

In conclusion I am constrained to observe that in none of the central jails which I have visited or inquired into have the wishes of Government been fully carried out with respect to the formation of a numerous body of skilled bricklayers and stone-masons, trades which would be so useful in the prosecution of the jail works which have still to be undertaken or completed. Instructions should be issued to the superintendents of the central jails at Salem, Trichinopoly, and Vellore directing that in each of these establishments not less than forty long sentenced convicts shall be thoroughly instructed in the trades referred to. We shall probably have to build an additional central jail, or at least to appropriate and adapt an ancient military building for that purpose. In this undertaking, in my humble judgment, no workmen but convicts should be employed, and if the Council should concur with me in this opinion, it is obvious that no time should be lost in providing the most indispensable description of skilled labour for the object in view.

[An order of the Government of Madras, dated the 25th August, contains various directions on these subjects.]

THE SHRAWUKS OF AHMEDABAD.

(General Mitra.)

THE erection of a temple for the purpose of dedicating it to his gods is a religious offering, which, in the eyes of a Hindoo, is the most sacred of all the sacred offerings which he can make to ensure his salvation in the next world. And for this he, who is the veriest miser on all occasions, will squander his whole wealth, believing to have thereby derived the highest gratification and the greatest of blessings. Thus the 19th and the subsequent few days of the last month were gala days for the Hindoos, especially the Shrawuks of Ahmedabad,—one of the wealthiest of whom having formally opened with all joys and *eclat* the temple he had erected at an expense of about a lakh of rupees. The opening of and the introduction of the gods into the temple were solemnified by grand caste-feasts and donations to the poor which lasted for several days ; by all sorts of rejoicings ; and by a procession so magnificent as Ahmedabad had not witnessed it for a long time. The procession was composed of numerous elephants and horses, banners and bands, parties of the police and all sorts of followers, and richly clad men and women ; whilst there was such a display of jewellery on the bodies of the principal people and elephants and horses, that the spectators joyously exclaimed that, with all the disasters of the recent share speculation, the city has not lost its huge wealth, which only seems to have been transferred from one hand to another. The heroine of the procession, who had lent her innocent charm to it, was the daughter of Rao Gopal Hurri the Judge of the Small Cause Court. The millionaire, who caused all these merry demonstrations, and made an invaluable religious gift to his caste-people, is Seth Parshotumdas Poonjasa. Such occasions as this indicate the contentment and prosperity of the people concerned, and cause happiness to many other people.

TRAVANCORE.

THERE is going to be an eclipse in the Malabar year 1045, not of the sun, nor yet of the moon, but of the credit for enlightenment of the model State. Three outrageously extravagant ceremonials are to take place, in which some seven or eight lakhs of rupees will probably be wasted. We most sincerely pity the educated men of Travancore—unfortunately only a small minority—for the shame they must feel in seeing their efforts for the advancement of their country clouded over by these inexplicably stupid superstitions. They cannot help themselves, the sons of Zerniah are yet too hard for them. Their comfort must be that absurdities cannot be eternal, that after all education *is* spreading, and that enlightenment *must* win the victory at last.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A PIECE OF ADVICE TO HINDU REFORMERS.

THE following extract from a private letter from a distinguished educationist, now in Great Britain, to a friend in Bombay, about the remarriage movement, will not be unacceptable to our readers :—

"The most useful quality in the world is the power of putting on a thick, insensible skin, whenever one knows oneself to be in the right. * * * You high caste Hindus are far too sensitive of blame, censure, unpopularity, or ridicule, to make it easy for you to perform the part of reformers. To be a reformer a man ought to be a sort of moral rhinoceros. The thick skin of the rhinoceros ought certainly to be united with the wisdom of the serpent, and the gentleness of the dove.

I shall watch with great interest the further acts in your drama, as related in the pages of the *Indu Prakash*."—*Indu Prakash.*

A DUEL IN IRELAND.

THERE has been a duel at a place rejoicing in the unromantic name of Ballybrennion, somewhere down in county Kerry. Some gentlemen were bathing near the village, and one having swum out rather too far, a friend called out to him, "Captain, come back." The officer of a Militia regiment, who was standing by, asked who the "Captain" was, and on being told that he had held a commission in a Federal regiment during the late war, the Militia man indulged in some insultingly sneering remarks. These were reported to the Yankee, who demanded an explanation. The Hibernian, instead of apologising, became still more offensive in his language ; Jonathan slapped him across the face and was knocked down for his pains ; and a duel was arranged as the fitting termination for the affair. So they met and exchanged shots ; Pat shot his opponent through the hip, but, had daylight admitted, between his own shoulder and neck, so the pair of combatants were carried off in a state of insensibility by their admiring friends, who agreed that the little bit of fun had passed off in the most agreeable and satisfactory manner possible. And I hope that when the two foes come to their senses, they will agree with the opinions of the friends, and will feel themselves perfectly satisfied with the results of the encounter.—*London Letter.*

CONTRIVANCE TO PREVENT THE BECALMING OF SAILING VESSELS.

CALMS have always been a source of great perplexity to those who go down to the sea in ships, and they have also been productive of much inconvenience and loss to shippers, especially in cases where it was an advantage to have a certain description of cargo delivered at a certain port within a certain time. By means of an ingenious contrivance, there are hopes that henceforth shipbuilders will be able to guard against this source of hindrance in regard to sailing vessels. The Galatea (an iron sailing vessel of 600 tons, recently launched by Messrs. Brown and Simpson, and at present undergoing equipment in Victoria Dock, Dundee,) is to be supplied, amongst the rest of her stores, with a four-bladed screw, four feet in diameter. When ascertained by a calm, this fan is fixed to her rudder, and is propelled by a skilful adaptation of pulleys leading over the stern of the vessel to a steam winch which is used in the loading and discharging. Perhaps the most ingenious part of the mechanism in connection with this contrivance is the manner in which this miniature propelled is securely fixed in its place on the rudder, and the ease with which it can be shipped or unshipped. It will only be put in motion when the vessel is calm, and is calculated that the vessel will then be propelled at the speed of between two and three knots an hour. This is no small desideratum, when it is borne in mind that oftentimes in certain parts the ocean is in this tranquil state for a lengthened period. Shippers will no doubt fully appreciate the benefits to be derived from this additional power ; and sailors, to whom there is nothing more detestable than a calm, in vessels fitted up with such an appliance, will leave the quay with more spirit, inasmuch as they will have no terror of their vessel lying for an indefinite period while passing the equatorial regions under a broiling sun, "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The innovation is worthy of every encouragement, and it is to be hoped it will be attended with the desired success.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

As the opening of the Suez Canal is likely to have a great effect upon the trade of this port the following remarks made by the Chairman (Mr. A. F. Saunders) of the Lancashire Shipowners Company will be read with interest by many of our readers :—He next referred to the question of the Suez Canal, a subject which was, he said, of considerable importance to shipowners. He was told that there were many gentlemen who thought that the Suez Canal would break up all the shipping interest of the country ; that everything would be done by steam ; and that, in fact, the canal would change the whole phase of navigation. Now, he did not believe this. (Hear, hear.) The freight must always be high for ships going through the canal, and if cotton, one of the great staples that were to keep it going for a certain time, kept very high, it might be judicious in people engaged in large transactions of that sort, to send their cotton that way ; but his belief, founded on what he had heard from good authority, was that if cotton fell to its lower price, it would not pay to send cargoes through the canal. He did not wish to express an opinion counter to that expressed in the very elaborate paper read by Mr. Rae before the Chamber of Commerce, but he (the Chairman) inclined to the view presented to their notice a short time since by Mr. Bramley-Moore. He was told that there was to be 26 feet of water in the canal at the opening in November, and that Liverpool gentlemen were getting exceedingly anxious. Now, to show how opinions varied upon that point, he might say that the previous day he was told by a gentleman of high standing in Liverpool, and who was one of the most practical men connected with shipping, that he had lately met a gentleman from the East who informed him that instead of 26 feet of water, he was in his boat when there was only 2 feet of water—that might have been at one particular spot—and the boat grounded. If that were the case, he did not think there need be the frightful alarm that many laboured under. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman then referred to the great railway extension contemplated in India, and said that when the lines were being constructed there would be a considerable quantity of tonnage wanted at the East. Looking at the whole of the future, he thought that the shareholders need not at all despair, but that they would find that the concern was a good one.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.
LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.
HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity, in Situations of Trust.
Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.
Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.
THE EUROPEAN Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN				
1859,	1860,	1861	... ... £101,000 average per an.	£33,000
1862,	1863,	1864	... ... £123,000 " "	£41,000
1865,	1866,	1867	... ... £180,745 " "	£60,000

Annual Income exceeds £368,000.
The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.
AGENTS.
will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.
DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH :
(OFFICES, 29, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.)
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
SECRETARY, INDIAN BRANCHES—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.
DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor. *EDWARD MORRIS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ROBERT ANGUS, Esq., Merchant. † P. TAIBJEE, Esq., Barrister.
Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	...	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" 3 do.	...	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 1 do.	...	1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" demand	...	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	...	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	...	
On Paris do.	...	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 25th August 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30